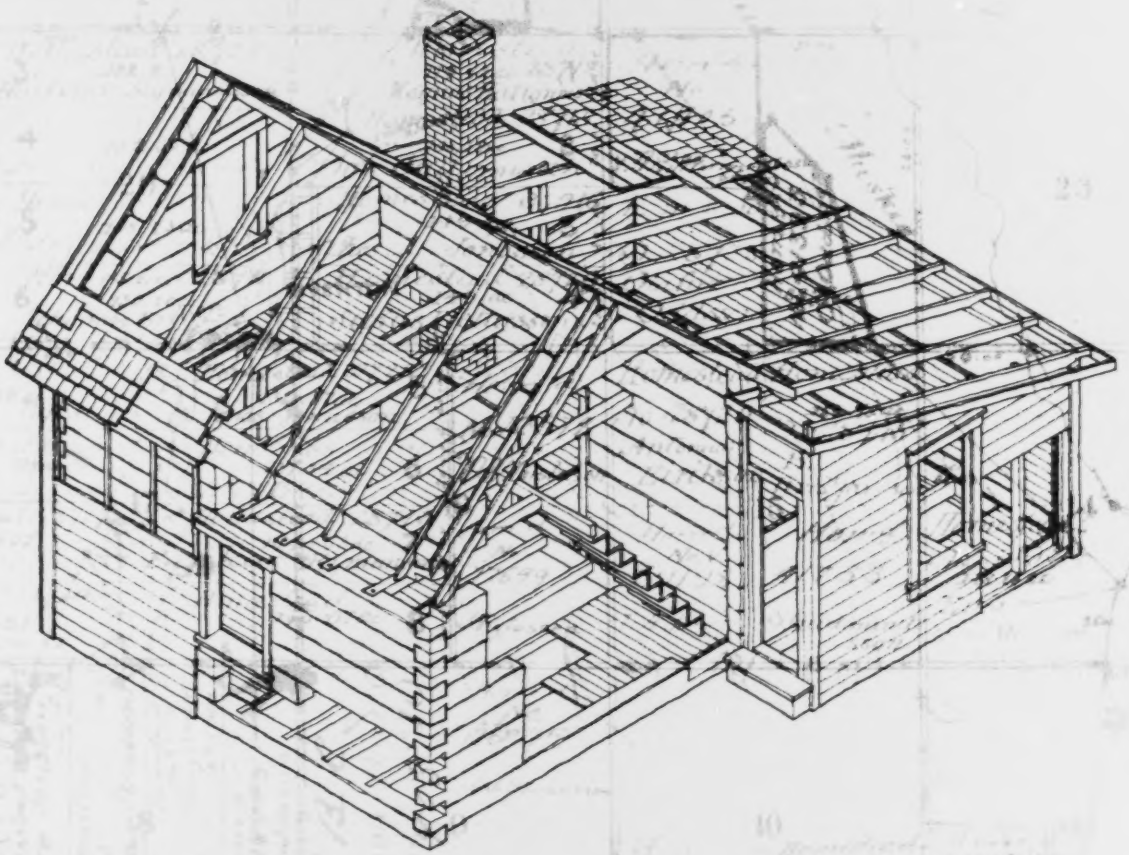
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

THE EASTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT



DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES — MANITOBA

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DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE
THE EASTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
	A) Methodology	1
	B) The Study Area	2
	C) Study Summary	5
II.	HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND SETTLEMENT OF THE STUDY AREA	8
III.	BUILDING ANALYSIS	16
	A) Icelandic Buildings	16
	Initial Structures (1875-1885)	18
	Later Log Houses (1885-1905)	22
	Early Wood Frame Houses (1895-1905)	27
	Later Wood Frame Houses (1905-1930)	34
	'Cottage' Houses (1920-1935)	38
	Two and 2½ Storey Houses (1902-1925)	41
	Fishing Industry Structures	47
	Farm Structures	51
	B) Eastern European Buildings	55
	Ukrainian Folk Architecture	55
	Initial Ukrainian Log Structures (1897-1915)	60
	Later Ukrainian Log Homes (1915-1940)	67
	German and Polish Houses	72
	Eastern European Farm Buildings	76
	C) Camp Morton Stackwall Structures	92
	D) Public and Commercial Buildings	96
	Churches	96
	Community Halls	99
	Schools	100
	Stores	102
	Railway Buildings	103
IV.	SELECTED INVENTORY	105
	A) Residences	107
	B) Farm and Fishing Buildings	139
	C) Stackwall Structures	162
	D) Public and Community Buildings	169
	SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	191

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Interlake Planning District was formed on 29 March 1980 by an Order-in-Council and was signed into law by Lieutenant-Governor F.J. Jobin. A board, which is responsible for the development of the planning district is supplied with a variety of reports upon which to base future planning decisions. These reports include, among others, land use, agricultural, rural population, rural transportation, groundwater resources, wild life and economic base studies. A heritage report was also prepared by the Historic Resources Branch of the Department of Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources for the Eastern Interlake Planning District. While this study provides a valuable assessment of the historical heritage within the planning district, it is limited by the secondary sources upon which it is based. Moreover, the architectural history of the area is not well documented. It is for this reason that an extensive investigation of the planning district's building heritage was begun. Through a methodical process, which included an historical buildings analysis and the compilation of a selected building inventory, the early architectural heritage of the planning district was thoroughly researched.

A. The Study Methodology

The Architectural Heritage Report for the Eastern Interlake Planning District is an analysis and inventory of the district's architectural heritage. The survey was undertaken in two steps. In 1981, a photographic inventory with some measured recording of buildings within the planning district was assembled. The materials collected from this survey were then used for an analysis and assessment of the architectural resources in the area. Historical trends, building types, and building construction were discerned from field notes and archival material.

An analysis of the evolution of architecture in the planning district is described in the first section of this report. The second section is comprised of photographs and descriptions of particular buildings selected because they are either superior or typical examples of specific building types, construction types or architectural styles. These structures are grouped by ethnic origin and by building types and

are arranged within each section in chronological order. Basic information, including the original owner and date of construction, where known, were included for a more comprehensive description of the resources in the planning district.

B. The Study Area

The Eastern Interlake Planning District, consisting of the Rural Municipalities of Gimli and Bifrost, is located in the southeast corner of the Interlake region, bordering the southwest shoreline of Lake Winnipeg (Plate 1).

The approximately 18 townships included in the planning district cover an area of 1,050 square kilometres* (650 square miles) and have a total population of about 5,000. Of this figure over 60% is made up by the district's three incorporated communities: Gimli - 1,527; Riverton - 652; and Arborg - 963. The remainder is distributed among the smaller communities such as Sandy Hook, Camp Morton, Arnes and Hnausa, and in the many rural districts such as Vidir, Geysir, Okno and Shorncliffe (Plate 2).

Physically, the Eastern Interlake Planning District is relatively flat, rising only gently from an elevation of 217 metres (714') at the present shoreline of Lake Winnipeg to approximately 260 metres (800') along its western edge. It is divided into two distinct physical regions by a large former beach ridge that roughly parallels the western boundary.

The topography and soils west of this ridge are primarily the product of the glacial ice sheets that left behind a landscape of elongated sloughs and low stony ridges. The natural drainage here is poor and the thin stony soils proved to be of marginal quality for extensive farming operations after the land was drained and cleared. The topography and soils to the east of this ridge were formed primarily by the waters of a somewhat larger version of Lake Winnipeg which covered the area for a long period of time. Through sedimentation of material suspended in the lake, the original glacial landscape was blanketed with a layer of lacustrine clays, leaving the area flat and stone free.

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* Following each metric measurement is the equivalent Imperial measurement.

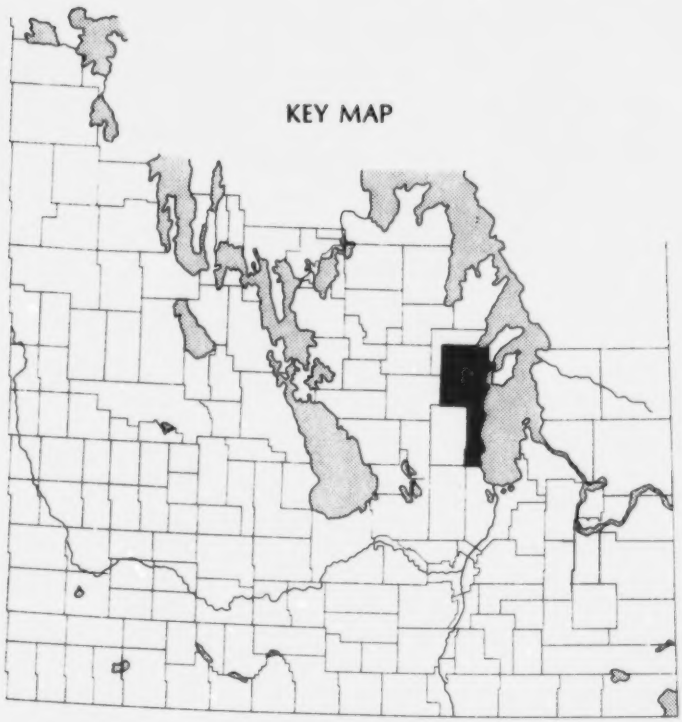


PLATE 1. Locational map of the Eastern Interlake Planning District.

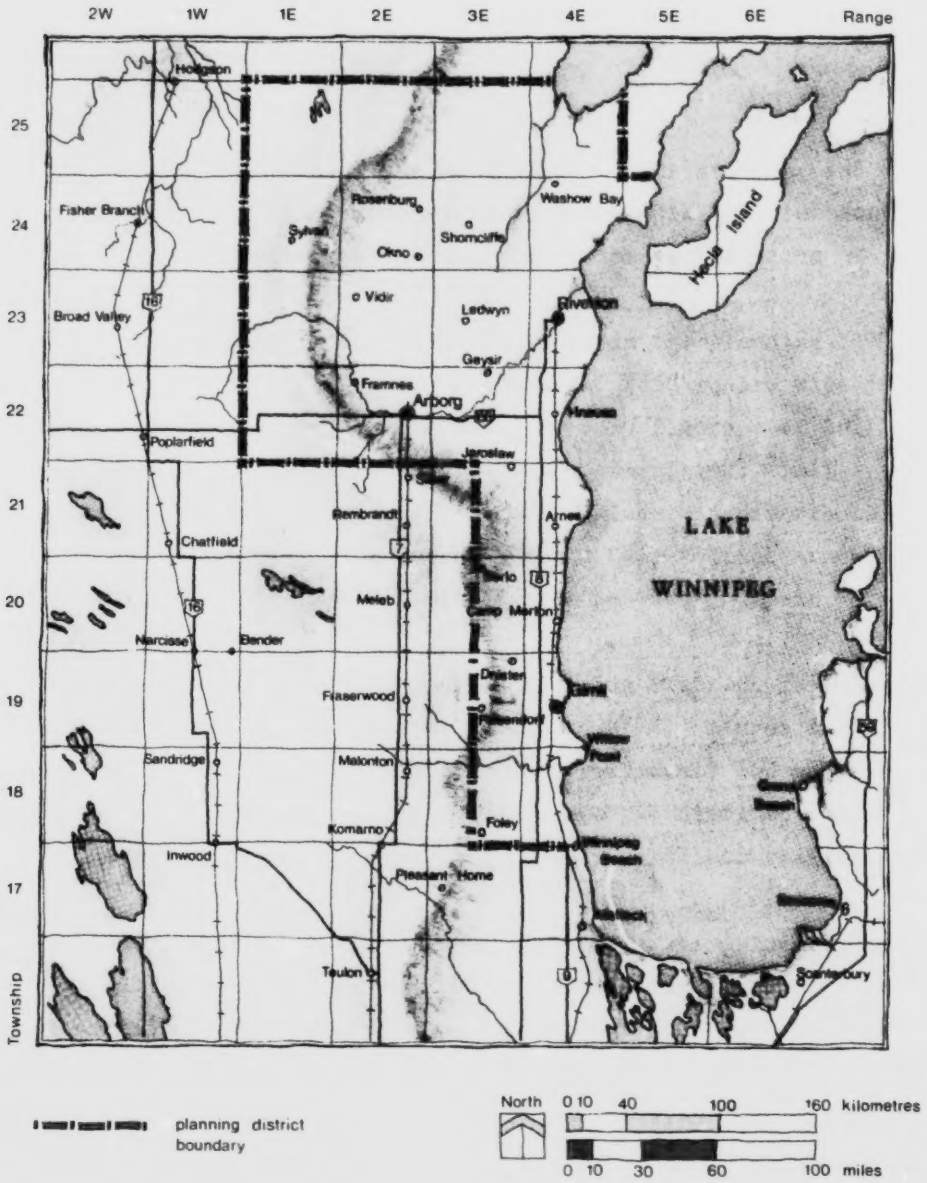


PLATE 2. Communities and Rural Districts in the Eastern Interlake Planning District and surrounding area.

The natural drainage in this area is also poor especially along the flood plain of the Icelandic River which flows through the Municipality of Bifrost. After the land in this area was drained and cleared much of it proved to be of good agricultural potential. The natural vegetation in the planning district, prior to settlement, was similar on both sides of the ridge; willow and tamarack around the sloughs with dense stands of poplar and spruce on the better drained areas.

Although there are a few exceptionally fertile areas in the Eastern Interlake district, the inadequate drainage and generally poor soils made settlement and profitable agriculture quite difficult.

The present economy of the planning district is primarily agricultural, with grain production occurring on the better soils of the eastern portions of the district and mixed farming in the more marginal lands near its western edge. Although there is some light industry in the larger communities all the communities function primarily as service centres to the surrounding agricultural base. A recent decline in the relative importance of fishing to the district's economy is offset by the increasingly greater role played by tourism and recreation. Gimli and Sandy Hook have long been popular resorts, but the recent development of Hecla Island, as a Provincial Park, has spurred recreational development all along the shoreline.

C. Study Summary

The surviving early architecture in the Eastern Interlake Planning District reflects a dichotomy, both cultural and physical, which was evident in the region during the early years. Waterfront areas along the Lake Winnipeg shoreline and the Icelandic River were initially settled by Icelanders whereas the interior areas, with their heavily wooded marginal lands, were settled somewhat later, by settlers from Eastern Europe. While the Icelanders were principally occupied with fishing and lake freighting, the Ukrainians carried on a subsistant agricultural lifestyle. Despite their different habitats, both groups went through the same sequence of housing types: from initial shelters, to early log houses, later log houses, and finally frame houses. However, due to economic and cultural differences the nature and the timing of these stages differed considerably.

In the Icelandic areas, the era of log construction lasted from the time of initial settlement in 1875 to approximately 1900. The early homes that the settlers constructed were simple gable-roofed, log structures and were not unlike most other pioneer cabins built in Manitoba at the time. Few of these log houses have survived to the present time. Small one storey frame shanties began to appear around the turn of the century, and a short time later the 1½ storey gable and shanty residence became very popular. There are still a few good examples of each house type in the planning district. Just prior to World War I some of the more prosperous Icelanders built more substantial 2 or 2½ storey frame residences; a few of which have survived to the present day. The once-common Icelandic fish stations and related structures that dotted the lakeshore have largely disappeared because of the increase in recreational development. Because agriculture played a secondary role to fishing, for many years, the few farm buildings built were generally small and simple.

The interior areas of the planning district were settled, shortly after the turn of the century, by Eastern Europeans, primarily Ukrainians with a few Polish and German-speaking groups. Coming from an agriculturally-based peasant society, the Ukrainians had strong traditions in folk architecture, and the small thatch-roofed cottages they constructed were usually faithful reproductions of their former homes. These early log homes were generally replaced with new ones within ten years or as soon as economic progress allowed. The new log homes retained many traditional features, but by the 1920s, as new innovations and construction techniques were adopted, a number of modifications began to appear. As profitable agriculture was difficult on the poor soils of the interior, and lumber did not become affordable until the late 1930s and early 1940s, there are a large number, almost 200, log structures remaining in the planning district. However, due to rural depopulation and the increase in farm size in recent years, most of the early homesteads lie abandoned and the buildings are deteriorating rapidly. Few serve any useful function other than storage sheds, and many are demolished every year. There are still a few good examples remaining of the various types of Ukrainian log

houses and farmyard buildings. Most however, are isolated buildings; only three or four farmyards with complete sets of buildings survive.

Throughout the planning district, in addition to the early homes, fishing and farm structures, a few of the early public and commercial buildings remain. While there were at one time almost 40 small rural schools in the district, only 14 remain today. Since regional school consolidation in 1967, some schools have simply been demolished and most have been converted for alternate uses as machinery sheds, granaries and storage facilities. Only four schools survive relatively unaltered. Notwithstanding the current state of the schools, rural churches have been well kept even though infrequently used. Thirty early churches representing a number of different denominations and architectural styles continue to be among the most visible and interesting of all the early landmarks. Of the once numerous early stores and other commercial buildings three remain intact; the majority were either destroyed by fire or were extensively renovated.

In one area of the planning district some rather unusual buildings were found. A number of homes, cabins, barns and other farmyard buildings, known as stackwall or butt-end structures were constructed in the Camp Morton area during the late 1930s. Although they are of relatively recent construction, their rarity in the province, and in western Canada, makes their presence significant, especially as buildings constructed using this method have begun to disappear rapidly in recent years. Presently less than 20 remain.

Because most buildings in the planning district were constructed of log or frame the stackwall buildings are an anomaly, as are structures built using different construction methods. Only a single fieldstone and two concrete buildings were recorded during the survey.

The structures built by the Icelanders and the Eastern Europeans before 1920 are the most valuable architectural resource in the Eastern Interlake Planning District. Though the number of potential heritage structures is gradually diminishing, those early buildings that still remain could provide an acceptable resource base and would, if sufficient care were taken, continue to express the area's architectural development.

II. HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND SETTLEMENT OF THE STUDY AREA

A survey of the architectural resources in the Eastern Interlake Planning District should begin with an account of the area's historical development and an outline of the circumstances that influenced the development of the rich variety of buildings found in the Gimli-Bifrost region. As this will be an overview, only major events and trends will be noted, and, as its thrust is architectural, the various historical events that directly or indirectly influenced local building will be emphasized.

Although the Interlake region has been inhabited for at least 6,000 years, the density and nature of occupancy has varied greatly over this time. Native populations from central North America moved northward into the Interlake region in search of game after the retreat of the last glacial ice sheet. The lack of major river systems and the low marshy nature of much of the land did not support a large Native population. The few Indian bands that did live in the Interlake region concregated near the mouths of the rivers which flowed into the northern portions of Lake Winnipeg.

As a result of this small Native population, the various fur trade companies that appeared in the west during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries regarded the area as being of little significance. A small wintering post, constructed by the Hudson's Bay Company near the mouth of the Icelandic (then known as the Whitemud) River in 1804, was maintained only for a very short time.

In 1857, the Canadian and the British Scientific Exploring Expeditions, led respectively by H.Y. Hind and Captain John Palliser, undertook a comprehensive investigation of the potential merits of agricultural settlements in the Canadian west. These explorations included the western shores of Lake Winnipeg. Although special note was made of the abundant timber resources and the limestone cliffs on the Big (Hecla) Island, the Eastern Interlake as a whole did not receive the same praise bestowed upon many other areas of the province. During the late 1860s and early 1870s, the only Europeans to venture into the Eastern Interlake were lumbermen who came to cut timber along the lakeshore and on the Big Island. Still to come were the two major groups

of peoples that ultimately inhabited the Eastern Interlake: those settlers who made their way over from Iceland; and those immigrants from the lands of Eastern Europe.

Actual settlement of the Eastern Interlake region began in 1875 with the landing of a group of 235 Icelanders at Willow Point, 3 kilometres (2 miles) south of the present site at Gimli (Plate 3). In October of that year, a tract of land extending for 40 kilometres (26 miles) north from what was then Manitoba's northern boundary, from the shore of Lake Winnipeg approximately 15 kilometres (10 miles) inland and including the Big Island, was made an exclusive Icelandic reserve by a Dominion Government Order-in-Council. This area was to be known as New Iceland (Plate 4).

PLATE 3. The landing at Willow Point of the first group of Icelanders, October 1875. Commemorated in a painting by Arni Sigurdson, 1930. (Manitoba Provincial Archives.)

PLATE 4. The New Iceland Settlement. (Manitoba Provincial Archives.)

During the summer of 1876, 1200 new arrivals from Iceland joined this first group. By the autumn the entire shoreline from the Gimli Settlement to the Whitemud (Icelandic) River was dotted with tiny log cabins. Also settled that year were the southern portions of the Big Island renamed "Hecla" after a volcano in Iceland. Much of the land on the island and along the lakeshore was divided by the settlers into ½ x 1½ kilometres (¼ x 1 mile) lots which, in the Icelandic tradition, were given place-names, such as "Vindheimar" (The Windy Home), "Bakka" (On the Riverbank), and "Grund" (The Grassy Plain). The settlement established its own independent system of government, its own schools, and a weekly Icelandic language newspaper.

During the next few years the colony continued to grow but was beset by hardship. A series of floods and early frosts destroyed their initial attempts at agriculture. The settlers lacked experience in hunting and fishing and a widespread shortage of food ensued. There was almost no local employment to be found and many of these newcomers were forced to take out government loans in order to survive. These hardships, compounded even further by a smallpox epidemic and a religious rift which developed amongst the settlers, resulted in a major exodus from the colony. By 1881, only 50 families remained and the settlement was on the brink of collapse.

This exodus was short-lived however; changing conditions made possible the colony's regrowth beginning in the mid-1880s. Lower lake levels improved the prospects of using the meadows for farming. As well, with the discovery of good fishing grounds north of Hecla Island and improvement of nets and equipment, the fishing industry was able to thrive and become the main source of food and commerce in New Iceland. Boat building and lumbering developed as major industries at the Icelandic River Settlement (Riverton), while Gimli continued to grow as the settlement's administrative and commercial centre. Settlers who had fled the colony several years earlier began to return in increasing numbers and, joined by new arrivals from Iceland, shared in a period of increased prosperity. By 1891, New Iceland had a population of 1641, a six-fold increase in ten years.

The next few years, nevertheless, saw the flow of immigration to the region reduced to a trickle, with settlement having occurred only in the areas near the lakeshore and in the Geysir district, a short distance up the Icelandic River from Riverton (Plate 5). It was not until 1903 that another major influx of Icelanders occurred. This group came by way of North Dakota and settled along the Icelandic River, just to the west of the Geysir settlement, beginning what was known as the Ardal settlement (renamed Arborg when the railway arrived). Within a few years, two more Icelandic settlements, Framnes and Vidir, were formed along the river west of Arborg; the Vidir area was settled primarily by former residents of the Isafold district north of Riverton where overcrowding and high lake levels forced many of them to seek a new start elsewhere in the colony. The Vidir area was the final Icelandic block settlement to occur in the Eastern Interlake.

In the meantime the inland areas had for several years remained virtually empty. In 1896, Eastern European immigration to western Canada began and one of the first areas to be settled in Manitoba was the Pleasant Home district located just to the southwest of the still exclusive Icelandic Reserve (Plate 6). Very quickly all of the available land in that area was homesteaded and increasing pressure was put on the Dominion Government to open up the unsettled areas of New Iceland. This was done in 1897, and soon afterwards several groups of Ukrainians and a lesser number of Polish and German settlers began to fill the interior portions of the former reserve. As settlement pushed northwards, a succession of rural districts was soon established. Among them were Foley, Felsendorf, Dnister and Berlo.

By 1906 the northward expansion of Ukrainian settlers had reached the marshes five kilometres south of Arborg. The direction of settlement then shifted northwest, towards the present communities of Poplarfield and Broad Valley. The interior areas directly north or Arborg were not settled until after the arrival of the railroad in 1910. Much of the land in these areas was low and swampy, but the settlers persevered and several districts developed, including Okno,

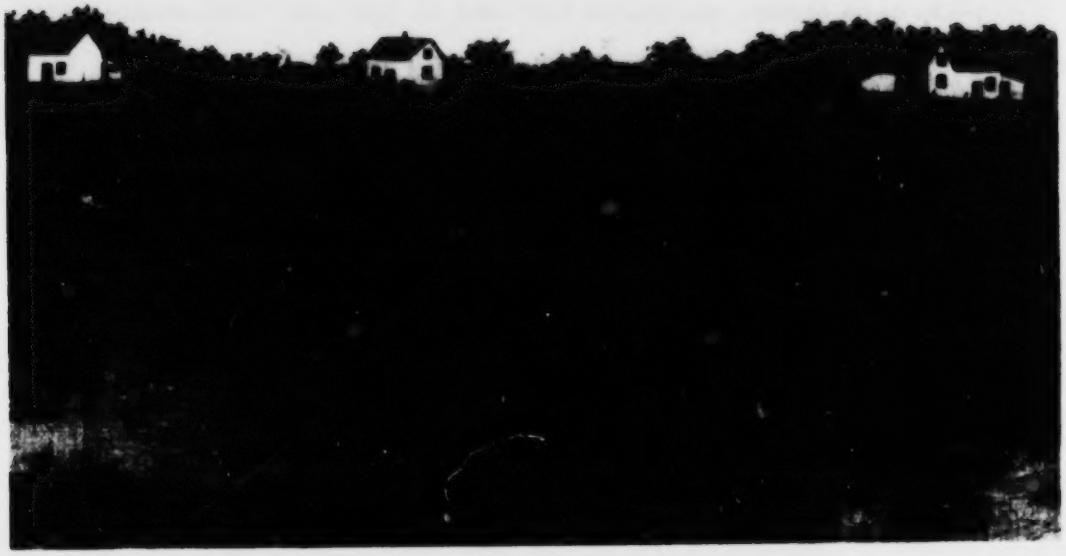


PLATE 5. The Borgfjord family homestead in the Geysir settlement, as it appeared around the turn of the century. For 12 years these homes marked the western fringe of settlement along the Icelandic River. (From a painting by Elsie Borgfjord-Thorton.)

PLATE 6. Newly arrived Ukrainian immigrants in Winnipeg. (Public Archives of Canada.)

Ledwyn and Shorncliffe (Plate 7). Most of the inland areas were homesteaded by the Ukrainian immigrants but there were, as well, several pockets of German and Polish settlers in both the rural municipalities of Gimli and Bifrost.

PLATE 7. These settlers are cutting and stooking grain in front of their log and thatch-roofed house. The majority of the farm work during the early years was done by hand. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

The predominantly Eastern European inhabitants in the planning district found profitable agriculture, during the early years, to be very difficult. At the same time the primarily Icelandic population living along the lakeshore had to rely on fishing and lake transport for their livelihood. Because of the seasonal nature of the work both Icelanders and Eastern Europeans found it necessary to seek secondary sources of income. Some obtained winter employment with the freighting teams on Lake Winnipeg but others were forced to go further afield.

Livestock grazing was gradually developed, and in 1906, with the first creamery cooperative in the province formed in Arborg, permanent jobs became available. With the arrival of the railway the shipment of dairy products and cordwood provided additional financial support. Eventually, as more land was cleared and drained, grain farming became the dominant agricultural activity in the areas east of the old beach ridge, while mixed farming remained dominant on the poorer soils west of the ridge.

III. BUILDING ANALYSIS

The architectural heritage of the Eastern Interlake derives much of its value from the different ethnic groups that settled the district. The Icelanders and the eastern Europeans, respectively, constructed houses, utility and public structures that are quite distinctive. Because they are separate groups and because they settled different areas it would be useful to analyze, individually, the architecture produced by each group. In addition, because the two major groups relied to a different degree on the architectural heritage of their homelands for precedents it will be necessary, before describing the development of their buildings in Manitoba, to briefly examine their indiginous architecture in its original context. As Icelanders settled the region first, the nature of the transfer of their traditional building methods, from Iceland to Manitoba, will be outlined before a similar discussion focuses on eastern European architectural transplantations to Manitoba.

A. Icelandic Buildings

Because Iceland was originally settled by refugees from Norway in the ninth century, Icelandic folk architecture had its roots in Norwegian forms (Plate 8). Individual long houses were used for distinct functions and one house could be for sleeping, one for cooking and one for meetings. When, by the fourteenth century, timber had become scarce in Iceland, and new types of dwellings were built, this separation of functions into isolated buildings was modified. The separate and spacious long houses were replaced by subterranean group houses that brought the individual functions into a smaller unit (Plate 9).

Homes built by Icelanders in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries bore testimony to a growing prosperity and better trade. The buildings still consisted of a series of five or six small grass-roofed structures separated by walls banked with earth or sod (Plate 10). One of these structures was used for a porch, one for guests, one for storage and another for a kitchen. There was also usually a smithy and dairy room. Situated at the back of each row of houses, and

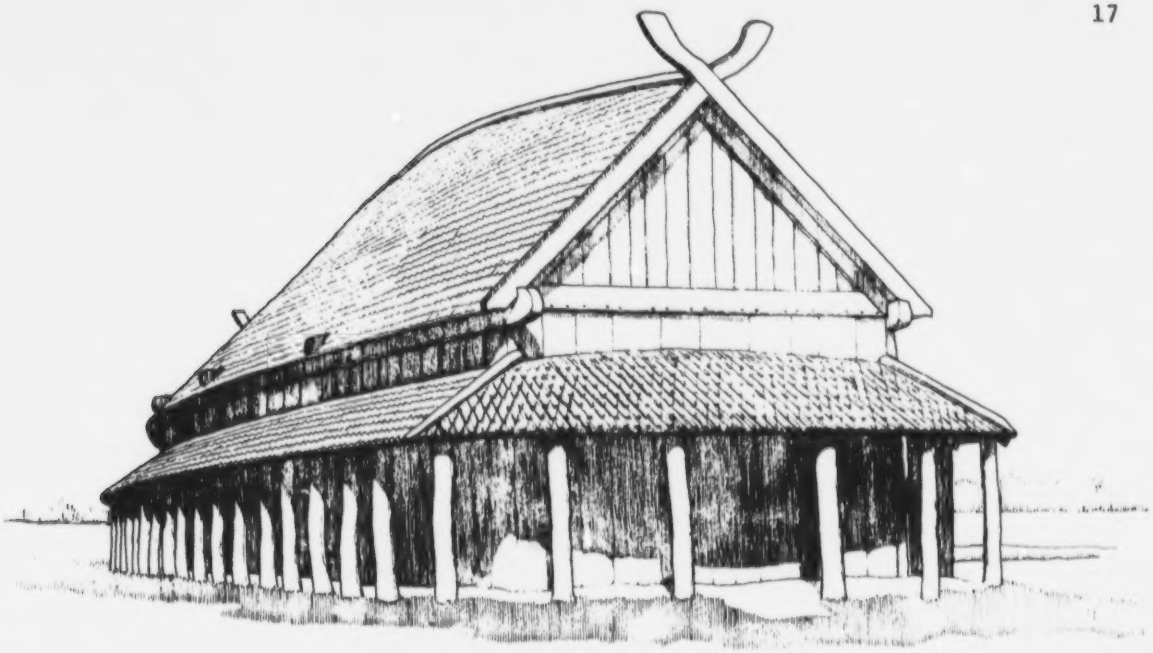


PLATE 8. A reconstructed tenth century Viking long house. When the outcasts in Iceland arrived they were able, because of available timber, to construct similar dwellings.

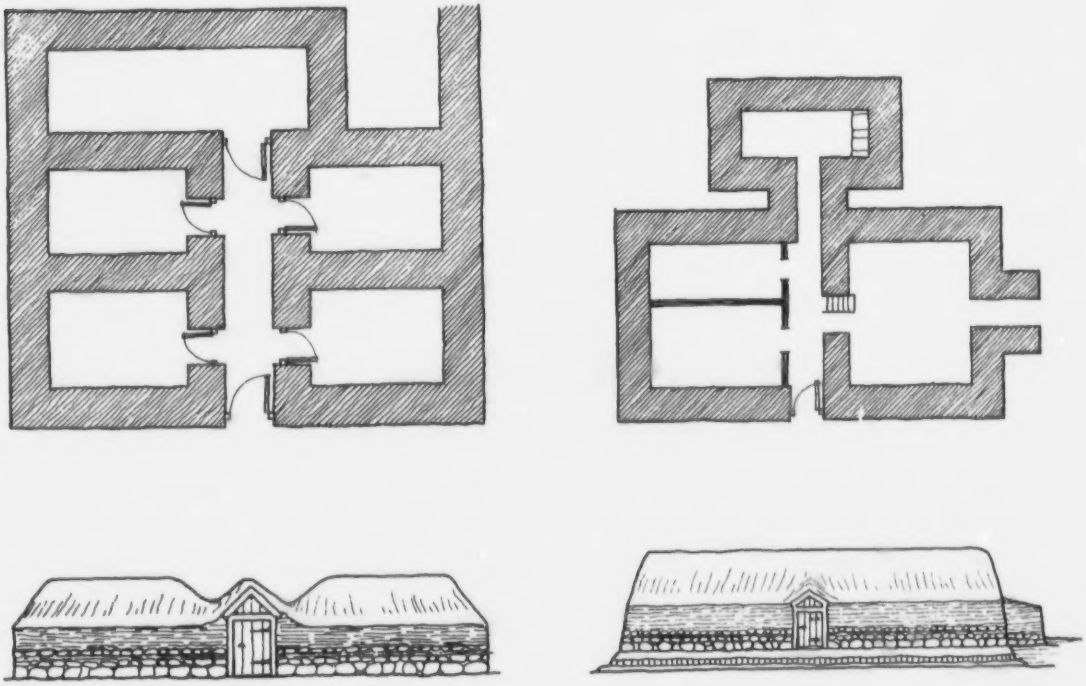


PLATE 9. Subterranean group houses were a series of small structures built of stone, turf or sod, with earth floors and grass-covered roofs.

connected by a long passageway, was the 'bathstofa'. This room was, in the first homes, a bath house, but because of a growing lack of firewood in later years, it was eventually turned into the main living room in many houses. It was these multiple dwellings, with their separately-roofed areas that Icelandic immigrants to Canada were most familiar with.

PLATE 10. A typical Icelandic farm structure built during the nineteenth century was surrounded by vegetable gardens and hay meadows. Churches, like the one illustrated, were usually found on the yards of larger farmsteads. (I'slandsferd, John Coles, Bokautgafan Hildur.)

Initial Structures (1875-1885)

When the first group of Icelandic settlers landed on the shores of Lake Winnipeg in 1875 they were unaware of the severity of western Canadian winters and were thus ill-prepared and provisioned. The subterranean group structures familiar to them could not be quickly constructed in the frozen ground of Manitoba and while plentiful timber could have provided them with immediate shelters, it was, by the nineteenth century, an unfamiliar building material to them.

They were fortunate that a government survey team, sent with them to commence surveying the land within the reserve, showed them how to put together a rudimentary log cabin.

In all, 30 log cabins (the number limited by the number of stoves purchased in Winnipeg) were erected in a joint effort by the settlers. According to Simon Simonson, one of the first settlers, these structures were "12' x 12' in size, man high, of rails which with difficulty we managed to drag to the site." (Simonson, 1946, p. 46). The low walls were surmounted by rafters topped with grass from a nearby low spot. At the corners the walls were connected with a simple grooved or saddle-notched joint (Plate 11). The doors in some were so low that the occupants had to crawl on their hands and knees to enter. A few had small fixed windows, while others had none. In some cases the wood from the flat boats served as floors

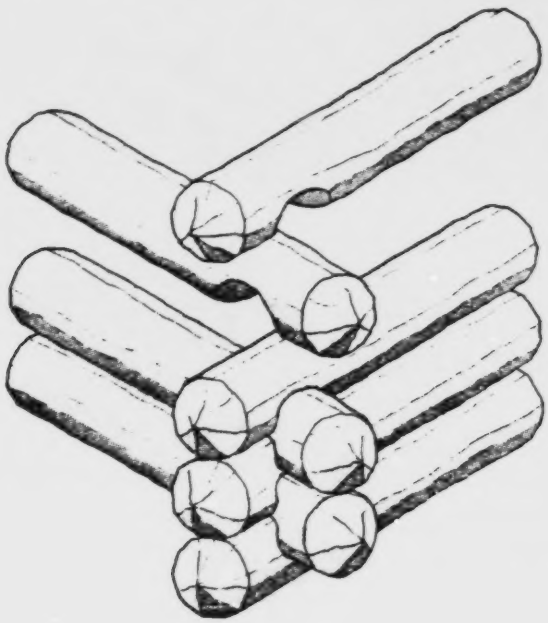


PLATE 11. In saddle-notch construction round logs were lapped and, at the corners, curved notches were cut about 300 mm (1') back from the end of the log. The location of the saddle-notch on the bottom of the log was more desirable as it allowed water to drain downwards, reducing the possibility of rain gathering in a top-notch and rotting the joint.

for their shelters, but in most cases, the structures were built on flat stones or simply on the hard ground. Each structure not only housed two or three families throughout the first severe winter but also provided shelter for whatever livestock they had brought (Plate 12). None of these crude dwellings have survived to the present.

PLATE 12. Gimli, 1925. Pioneers of 1875 and 1876 stand before a reconstruction of one of the initial homes on the fiftieth anniversary celebration of New Iceland. Details such as the saddle-notch corners, rails and grass roof, and the crude but effective door hinge match early descriptions. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

The houses constructed by the large Icelandic group that arrived in 1876 were not only slightly better than those built at the Gimli settlement the previous year but also began displaying some traditional Icelandic forms (Plate 13). John Ramsay, a well known local native, taught many of the newcomers how to improve the cabins. With four or five men at work, a more substantial cabin using hewn logs with dovetailed corners and having windows could be finished in two days. The roofs of some of these cabins were constructed of lumber purchased in Selkirk. The interior arrangements of these one-roomed dwellings were simple: a stove was placed in the middle and beds along the side walls. Some houses had sleeping quarters in a loft above the main floor.

PLATE 13. These gable-roofed log houses were joined, like their Icelandic predecessors with a narrow gabled entrance.

With the first five years of settlement being very difficult, simple log structures of this type remained the principal form of housing in the colony until the early 1880s. One of these early homes was only recently demolished (Plate 14). Another structure fitting the descriptions of these early houses is still located near the village of Hnausa (Plate 15). Long time residents of the area recall that the building was used for a time as a house and later as a blacksmith shop.

PLATE 14. Constructed in 1876 by Fridjon Frederickson, this log cabin held the honour of being the oldest home in Gimli when this photograph appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press in 1950. (Manitoba Legislative Library.)

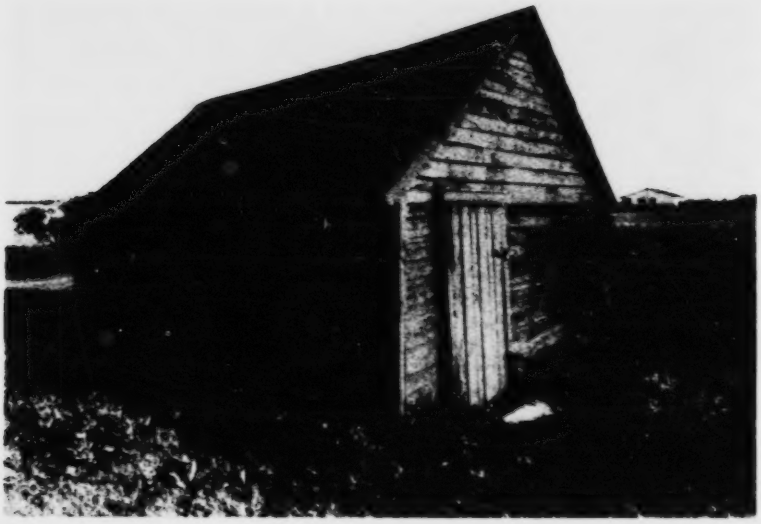


PLATE 15 The walls of this pioneer log house were chinked with a sand and lime mortar and then whitewashed.

Later Log Houses (1885-1905)

During the 1880s, as the economy of New Iceland improved, with the development of the fishing industry, a better form of log house appeared. These structures, though remaining simple in design, were larger and displayed a much greater degree of care and workmanship in their construction than those built during the initial was of settlement.

Most of these structures appear to have been consistent in size and appearance throughout the colony. Generally, 1½ storeys high and gable-roofed, these buildings had up to two rooms, whitewashed walls, and likely an attached storage shed (Plate 16). The logs used in their construction were hewn, generally on two sides and dovetail notching was used at the corners (Plate 17). Rough-cut lumber and wooden shingles, available from a sawmill which started operation in 1882 at Riverton, were commonly used for the floors and roofs of these buildings. By the mid-1880s, doors, windows, construction paper, latches and other fixtures could be purchased in Gimli and Riverton as both communities had regular lake freighter connections with the town of Selkirk.

PLATE 16. Settlers pose for a photograph in front of a typical circa 1890 house that features dovetailed log construction, whitewashed walls, a single stove-pipe chimney and an attached shed at the back of the house. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

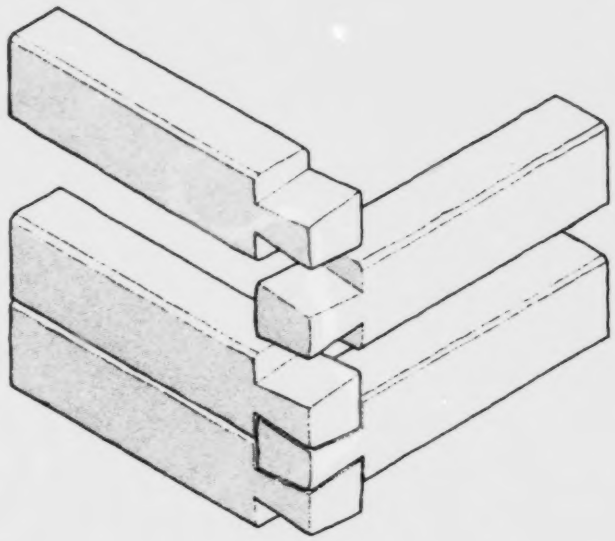


PLATE 17. Dovetail construction entailed cutting a wedge-shaped joint at each end of the squared logs. The logs were lapped at the corners and joined in an interlocking system that created a strong neat corner and ensured a waterproof joint.

For the first few years, the interiors of these structures were as simple and spartan as the exteriors. The ground floor comprised the main kitchen-work area; the sleeping quarters were in the loft above. The cook stoves were positioned in the centre of the room and iron stove pipe chimneys allowed an even heat distribution. Small root cellars, accessible through a trap door in the floor, were often dug beneath the houses. Furniture was sparse and usually hand-made. There was little decoration other than whitewash on the interior and exterior walls to produce a clean appearance and to help preserve the wood.

Over the years, as their economic situation improved and the size of their families grew, a number of improvements were usually made to the settler's homes. The first of these was the construction of a lean-to addition; initially these were of log but were later more frequently of wood frame (Plate 18). This addition typically became the

PLATE 18. Many of the early Icelandic log homes were improved in later years with wood siding on the exterior walls, brick chimneys, and lean-to kitchen additions. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

new kitchen area, freeing the original section to be used as a bedroom or living area. At this time, the cookstove would have been moved into the new kitchen and a brick chimney constructed. In a few cases more substantial additions were made; entire full-sized wings of frame construction were added to the original structure (Plate 19). Another typical improvement was the application of wooden drop siding to the exterior walls and wallpaper to the interior walls. Sometimes the interior walls were first covered with a layer of flush board siding before wallpaper was applied. New tongue and groove flooring was often installed over the original rough planking in many of the homes.

Settlers who could not afford new wood frame houses or who were new arrivals from Iceland built log structures as late as 1915. They were generally similar in appearance to those in the older areas, and it was noted that on at least one occasion, an old log house in the Hnausa district was dismantled, transported by team and wagon to the Vidir area, and reconstructed on the new site. However, in the older areas of the colony along the lakeshore, and the Icelandic River as far as Geysir, the era of log construction was generally over by the early 1900s.

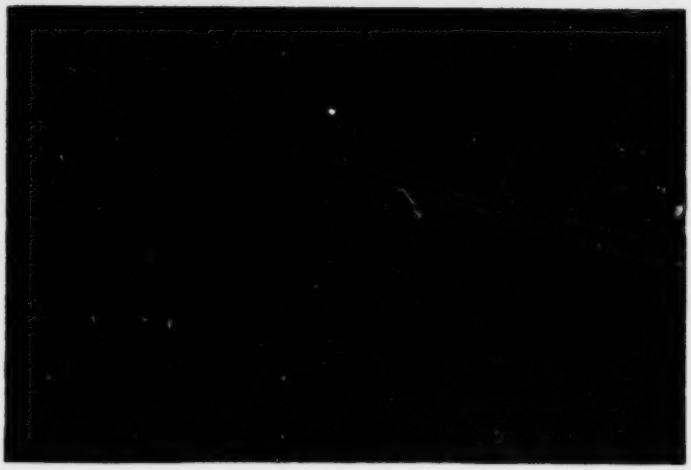


PLATE 19. Although the shed-roofed lean-to was the more common addition, some settlers constructed full storey-and-a-half wood frame wings when the original log cabin became too small. (K. Magnusson.)

Only two log structures from this period of settlement are known to have survived to present day; one is near the village of Hnausa and the other near Arborg. The Hnausa structure closely resembles the descriptions and early photographs of later log homes and is in good condition despite its age (Plate 20). The logs are roughly squared on four sides and are joined at the corners with well-cut dovetails. The spaces between the logs are filled with a sand and lime mortar, and there are traces of whitewash on both the inside and outside walls. The roof is constructed of rough-cut lumber and the roofing material is rolled asphalt. Sometime after the house was built, a single storey, gable roofed log addition was constructed along the west wall and, in later years, a wood frame extension was added to this. At this same time, the entire structure was sheathed with horizontal drop siding, most of which has since been removed.

PLATE 20. Sniefeld house, SW 17-22-4E, circa 1890. Originally constructed near the lakeshore on SE 8-22-4E, this building was recently moved 1½ miles north where it now stands unused. It is one of only two surviving log homes from the 1883-1903 period of Icelandic settlement.

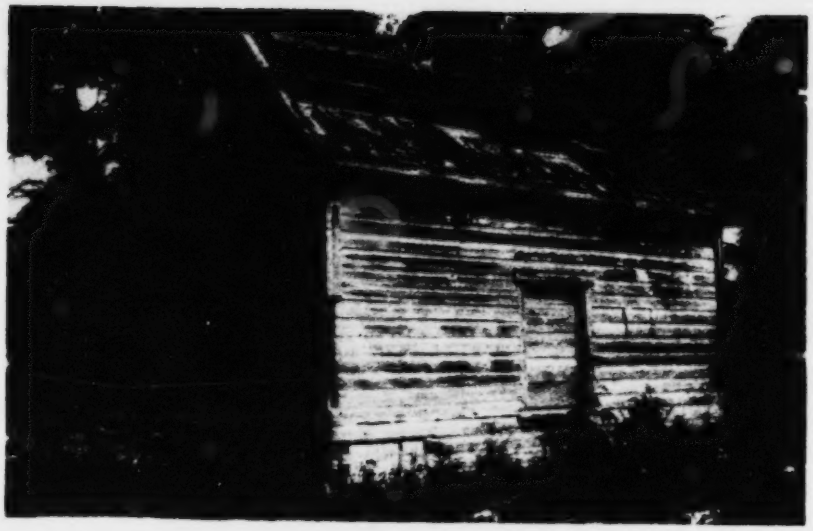
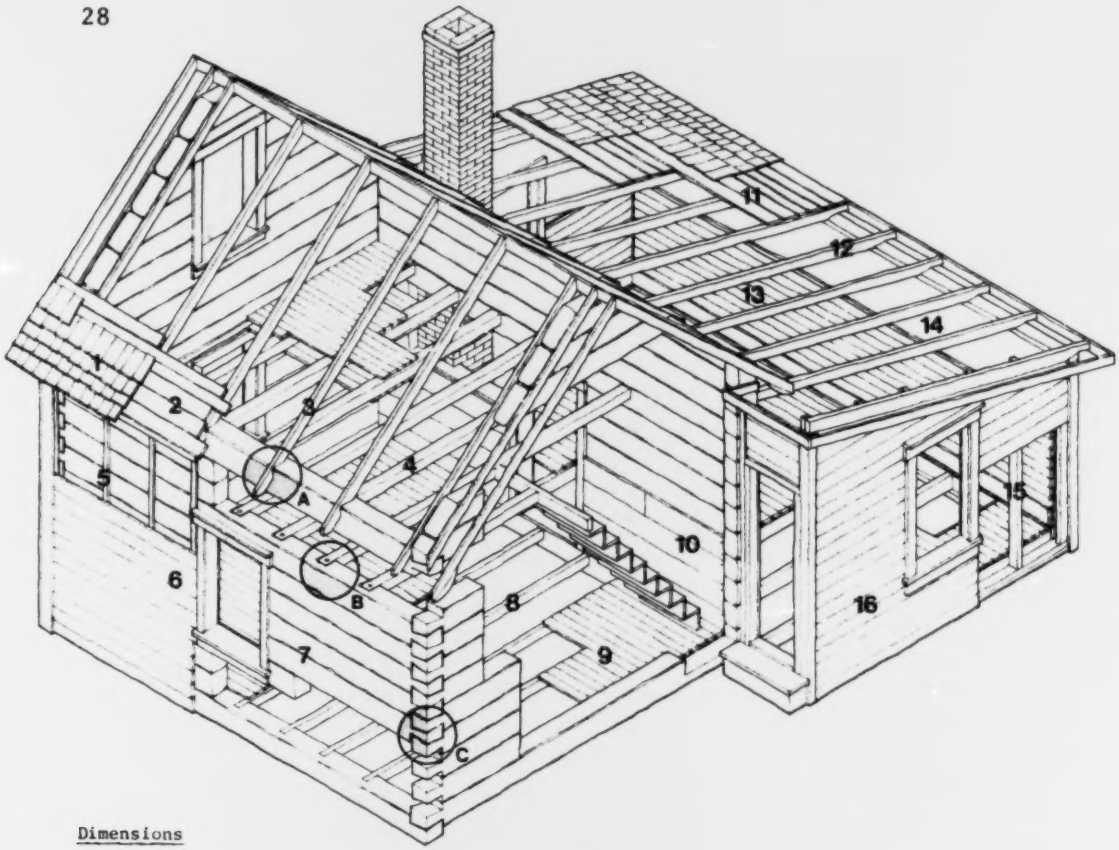


PLATE 21. Oddliefson house, SE 19-22-3E, 1890. Later improvements to this log structure included a wood frame shed-roofed kitchen addition, wood siding on the exterior walls, flushboard siding on the interior walls and two layers of construction paper on the walls and roof of the upper level.

The one other surviving log house of this type, now found near Arborg, was constructed by Gester Oddliefson in 1890 and originally stood near the banks of the Icelandic River in the old Geysir settlement (Plate 21). This location was immediately to the east of the Borgfjord homestead depicted in Plate 5, and had the appearance and situation of the structures in this 1903 painting. Although slightly smaller, it is very similar in form and construction to the Sniefeld house. In this case, however, logs extend up the gable end walls to the peak of the roof, and an earlier type of roofing material, split wood shingles, was used (Plate 22). A typical shed-roofed lean-to of frame construction, added to it in later years, was used as the kitchen. This addition has since been removed and stands a short distance north of the building's present location.

Early Wood Frame Houses (1895-1905)

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, one storey shed-roofed shanties of frame construction began replacing the early log



Dimensions

Cabin		Shanty	
Length:	4.7 metres (15½ feet)	Length:	5.6 metres (18½ feet)
Width:	4.1 metres (13½ feet)	Width:	3.0 metres (10 feet)
Ceiling Height:	2.0 metres (6½ feet)	Ceiling Height (rear):	1.8 metres (6 feet)
Total Height:	4.7 metres (15½ feet)	Ceiling Height (front):	2.6 metres (8½ feet)

Building Materials

1) Roofing: split wooden shingles
2) Roof sheathing: 25 mm (1") unplaned lumber; 125-350 mm (5-14") widths
3) Ratters: 65x95 mm (2½x3 3/4") unplaned lumber
4) Ceiling joists: 100 mm (4") square sawn timbers
5) Nailing laths: 25x50 mm (1x2") strips
6) Exterior sheathing: 150 mm (6") drop siding
7) Walls: 200 mm (8") logs, hewn on two sides
8) Floor joists: 50x150 (2x6") planks
9) Floors: 115-165 mm (4½'6½") tongue and groove planking
10) Interior sheathing: 225 mm (9") ship lap
11) Shanty roof sheathing: 25 mm (1") planks; 100-200 (4-8") widths
12) Shanty rafters: 50x100 mm (2x4") planed lumber
13) Wall finish: 90 mm (3½") tongue and groove; over paper and sheathing
14) Wall paper: patterned; over paper and sheathing
15) Shanty wall studs: 50x100 mm (2x4") unplaned lumber
16) Shanty exterior sheathing: 150 mm (6") drop siding

Connections

A) Rafter seat notched into top plate
B) Ceiling joists notched and dowelled into side walls
C) Corner joint: dovetail

PLATE 22. Oddliefson house: construction details.

homes in most areas of Icelandic settlement. Small frame lean-tos had been common additions to the log homes in the early 1890s, but within a short time larger versions of these earlier appendages were completely replacing many of the original log structures (Plate 23).

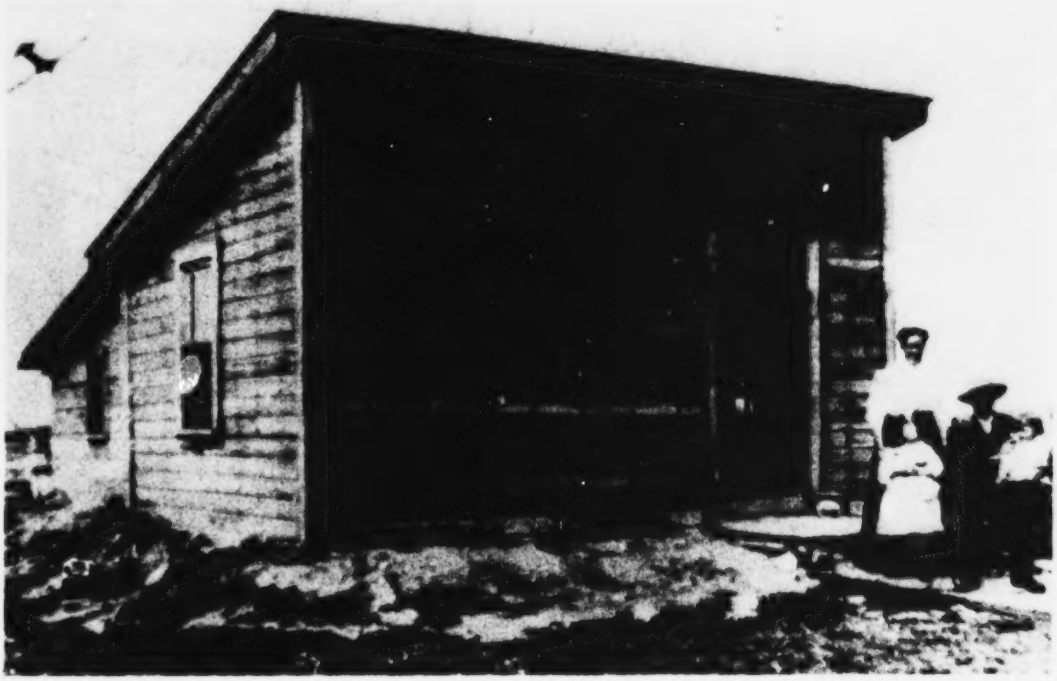


PLATE 23. This two roomed shanty, photographed in the Vidir area around 1903 was typical of the period. The absence of siding on the rear portion suggests that it may have been a later addition to the house. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Shed-Roofed Type

Small and simple in design, the popularity of the shed-roofed residence was due to the ease and inexpense with which it could be constructed (Plate 24). A settler did not have to be a skilled carpenter to build such a house and construction took little time. Early photographs and remaining examples indicate that shed-roofed residences varied in size and plan. Some, such as a now-abandoned structure near Hnausa, were simply constructed single-roomed bachelor shacks that rested on a foundation of loose stone (Plate 25). Others, built as more permanent structures, had several rooms and concrete foundations (Plate 26).

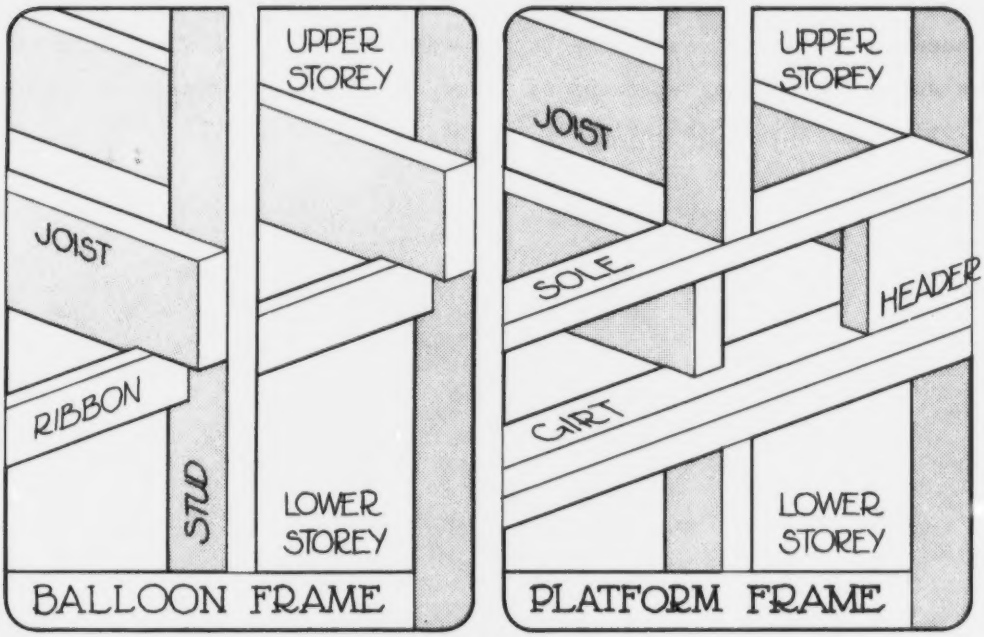


PLATE 24. Settlers generally relied on balloon framing, before 1890, for the construction of their houses. After 1890 platform framing became more common.

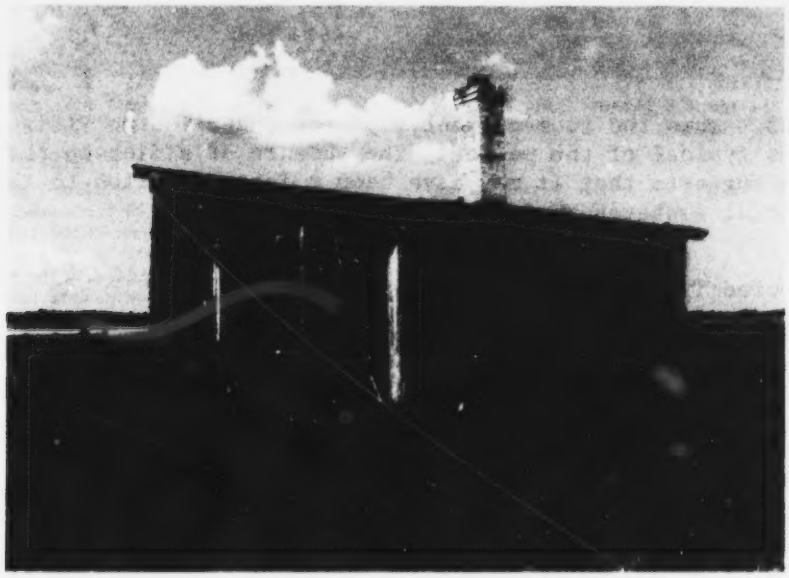


PLATE 25. Around the turn of the century, simple shanties, like this one, now abandoned in the Geysir district, were the standard form of housing for many of the Icelandic settlers.

PLATE 26. In the foreground of this 1910 photograph of Gimli, which also shows the newly-completed Lutheran Church, are three variations of the shed-roofed house.

A number of improvements were generally made to these early shed-roofed residences within a few years of their construction. These were similar to those made to the log homes during the same period. The earlier metal stovepipe chimney was often replaced with one of brick, and the interior walls were sheathed with siding or wallpaper. If the original floor was constructed of rough lumber, it was recovered with tongue and groove flooring. The construction of additions was also quite common (Plate 27).

Eighteen of these early shed-roofed structures remain in the planning district: ten residences and eight farm outbuildings. Five of the residences were found in rural districts. Although the shed-roofed residence was once prevalent throughout the Icelandic portions

of the planning district, only a small number remain intact today. Most were enlarged or incorporated into larger residences over the years while others were put to alternate uses, abandoned, or were simply demolished.

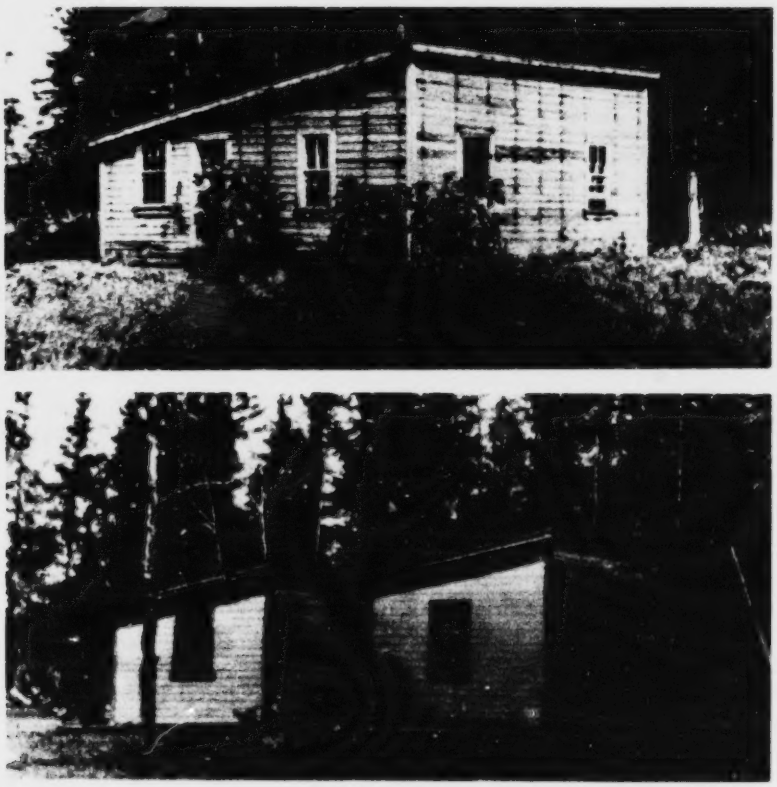


PLATE 27. Later additions to the original shed-roofed residences, like this one in the Vidir district, were often shed-roofed as well. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Gable-Roofed Type

In addition to the shed-roofed frame residences built in New Iceland, a small number of 1½ storey gable-roofed frame houses were constructed prior to the turn of the century. Like the shed-roofed shanties these buildings featured balloon framing construction methods; the basic differences then between the two structures involved the internal planning and the roof shape. A residence, located at SW 19-

22-3E, one mile east of Arborg, is the most interesting of the three remaining early gable-roofed examples (Plate 28). According to local residents, it originally stood several miles east of its present location on the banks of the Icelandic River. It is one of the oldest wood frame structures in the entire planning district.

Despite its small size (Plate 29), it is solidly built and exhibits a good deal of workmanship. The interior is nicely finished with wainscotting on the lower half of the walls and tongue and groove siding on the remainder of the walls and on the ceiling. Simple wood mouldings surround all the interior windows, door frames and corner joints. There is no chimney in the structure; holes were simply cut in the ceiling and roof, as they were in log houses of this period, and fitted with stove pipes. The upper level walls and ceiling were finished in a similar manner as the main level. The plain exterior of the buildings has some interesting details. The gable ends were decorated with bargeboards, one of which remains, and a small, coloured glass transom was fitted over the entranceway.

PLATE 28. Borgfjord house, SW 19-22-3E, ca. 1895.

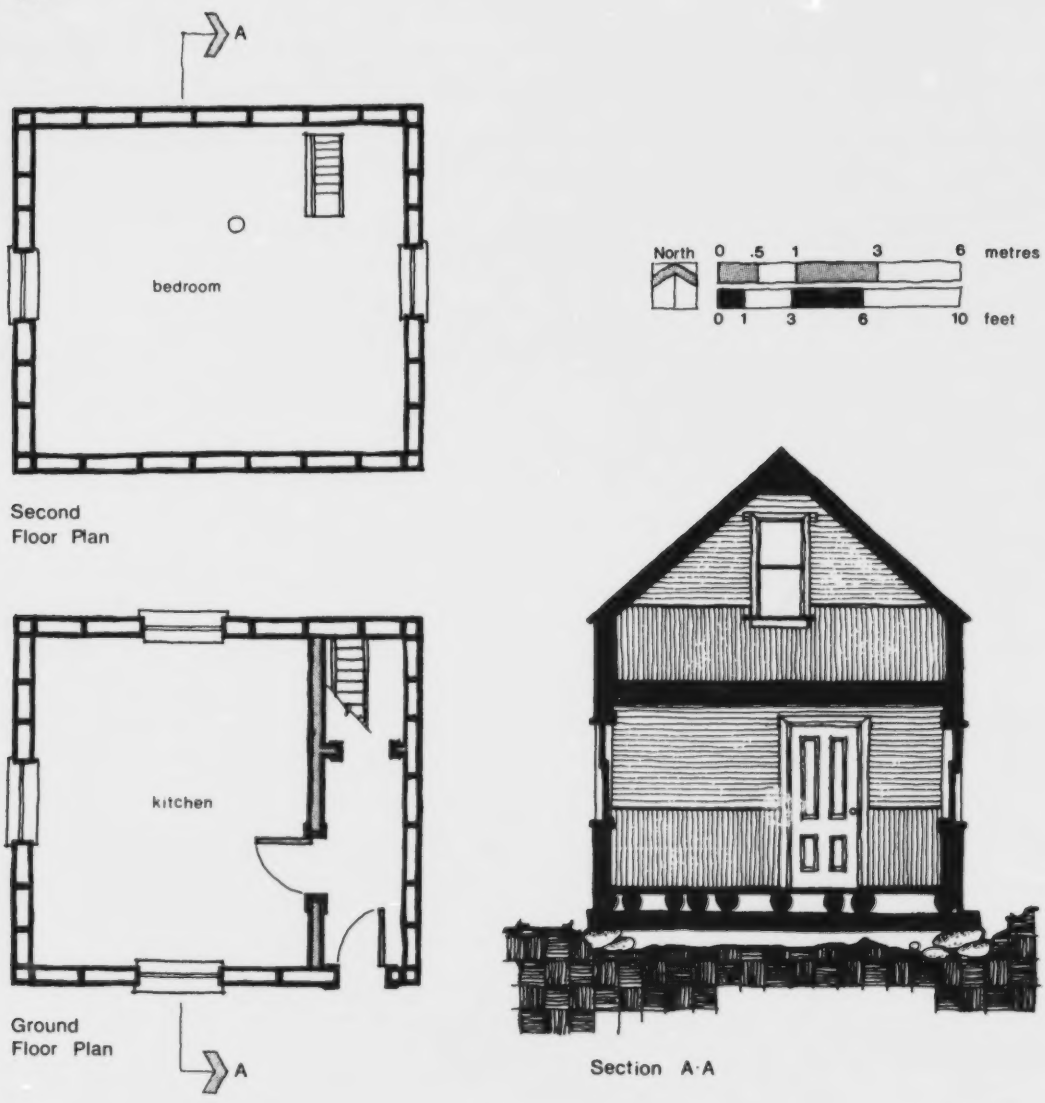


PLATE 29. Borgfjord house: floor plans and cross section.

Later Wood Frame Houses (1905-1930)

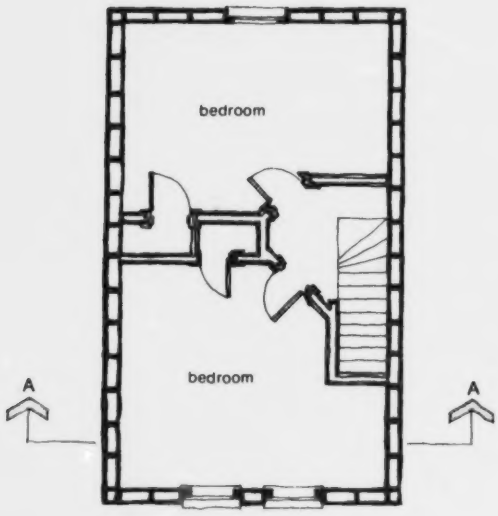
After the turn of the century the shed-roofed and the gable-roofed house types were often connected. Either the earlier shed was enlarged with a 1½ storey addition or a completely new house, with the 1½ storey section and the shed built at the same time, was constructed (Plate 30). Although the gable-with-shed house was popular in many

PLATE 30. Gable roofed house with shed addition, SE 5-22-4E. The original shed-roofed section, on the right, is upstaged by the larger 1½ storey addition on the front.

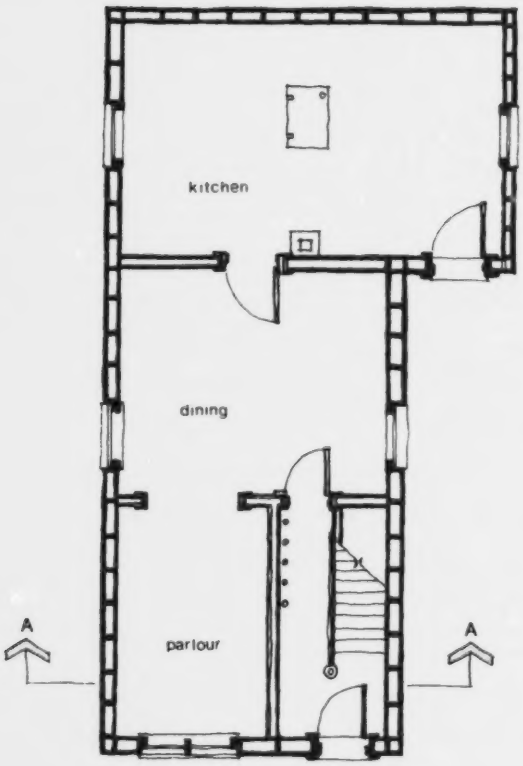
areas of the province, around the turn of the century, the ones constructed by the Icelanders in the Eastern Interlake had a number of common elements which separated them from the rest and gave them a distinctive identity. A typical example consisted of a five or six roomed, 1½ storey gable roofed section, with a single storey shed at the rear. This shed portion invariably extended out about 1000 mm (3') to the right side of the gable portion, just enough to accommodate a front facing door. The main entrance of the building was usually located on the right front of the gable-roofed section. Floor plans varied only slightly in the remaining examples. The larger structures had three bedrooms in the upper level, while two bedrooms were more common in the smaller ones (Plates 31 and 32).

Window placement was nearly identical on all of the structures: three windows in the front gable end, two in the second storey, and a double one beside the door, and one window on each of the side walls. The shed portion usually had one window on each of the side walls. Larger houses also featured a small window which lit the upper level of the staircase.

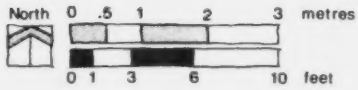
All these houses had similar chimney locations. Buildings constructed in two parts frequently had one brick chimney along the rear wall of the shanty and another along the centre of the rear gable end. Houses built as a single unit had only the latter.

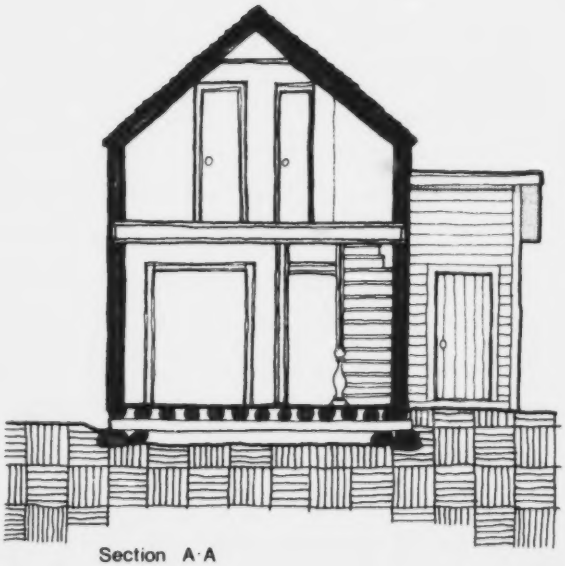


Second Floor Plan



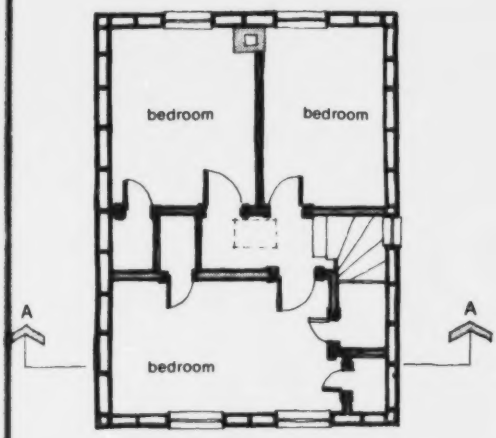
Ground Floor Plan



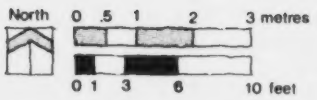


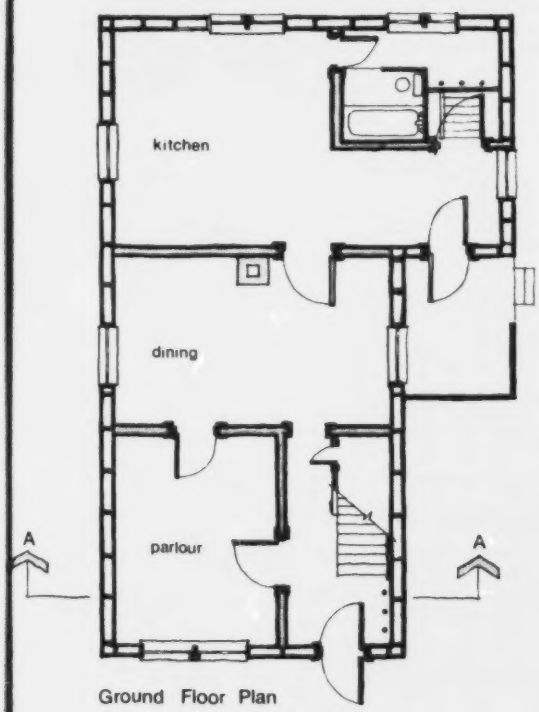
Section A-A

PLATE 31. Five-roomed gable roofed house with shed addition: floor plans and cross section.

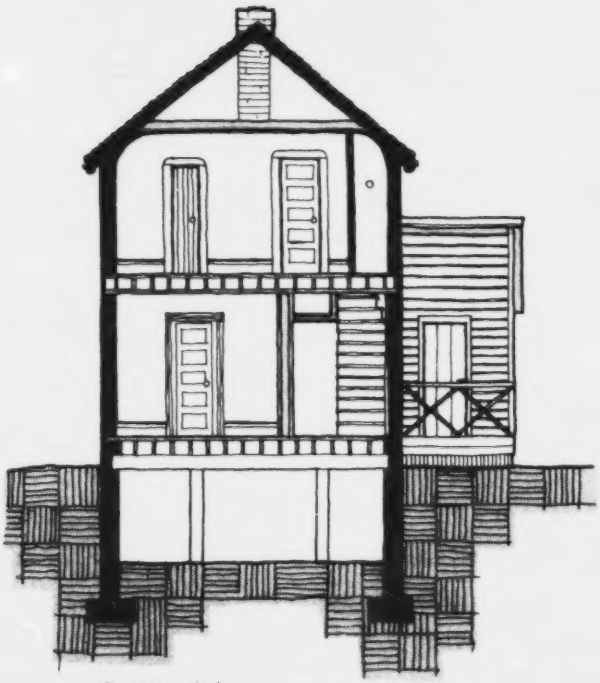


Second Floor Plan





Ground Floor Plan



Section A·A

PLATE 32. Six-roomed gable roofed house with shed addition: floor plans and cross section.

Most of the gable-and-shed residences remaining featured distinctive decorative trim on the gable ends and around the windows. Prominent eave returns were found on virtually all of the buildings; on most this was accompanied by decorative patterns (Plate 33). Decorative wood shingles above the windows on the gable ends were also fairly common, and a few examples with bargeboards were also found.

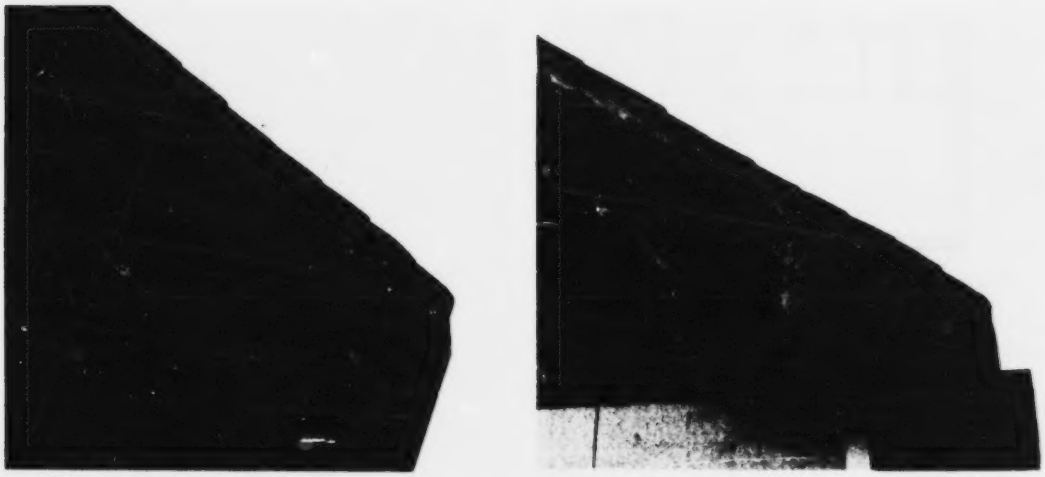


PLATE 33. The sunburst pattern was the most common form of decorative trim found on the gable and shed eave returns. Alternatively several featured an oak leaf motif. In this instance the oak leaf motif is accompanied by a decorative bargeboard cut into the shape of cresting waves.

Like most early houses in the planning district, a number of changes or additions were often made over the years to the basic gable-and-shed form (Plate 34). The construction of a wraparound verandah was often accompanied by a second storey sun deck.

Of the 33 gable-and-shed style residences remaining in the planning district, only 16 are still occupied. As well, a large number have been radically changed by additions and alterations. Only 12 remain in a relatively unaltered state.

'Cottage' Houses (1920-1935)

After the First World War the popularity of the gable-and-shed style began to wane, and a new type, known locally as the cottage

PLATE 34. This series of early photographs of Gimli show the succession of changes made to a typical gable roofed house with a shed addition.

style, began to appear (Plate 35). During the 1920s and early 1930s, a fairly large number of these homes were constructed, primarily in the district's communities.

PLATE 35. 'Cottage' house, Riverton.

Due to its local nomenclature, and the fact that this type of residence did not appear in the study area until after the growth of Gimli as a popular summer resort area, it is possible that this house style was influenced by the style of seasonal houses being constructed in Gimli during this period (Plate 36). However, low profile bungalow homes of this type were also popular throughout the province during the 1920s.

PLATE 36. Cottages of this type were being constructed in the Gimli area soon after the railway connection between Winnipeg and the community was completed in 1906.

In the planning district cottage houses were characterized by a low-pitched pyramid roof with wide overhanging eaves, one and as many as four dormer windows, and usually a front verandah. By the early 1920s concrete was in common use, and many of the cottage homes were built with full basements. The examples constructed prior to the 1920s usually had basements added later. Attached kitchen sheds were also fairly common and, as in the case of the earlier gable-and-shed type of home, the shed portion was often the original structure. Decorative elements were rare. Window mouldings and eave returns on the dormers were found on a few examples (Plate 37), while verandahs were occasionally enhanced with carved pillars and balustrades (Plate 38).

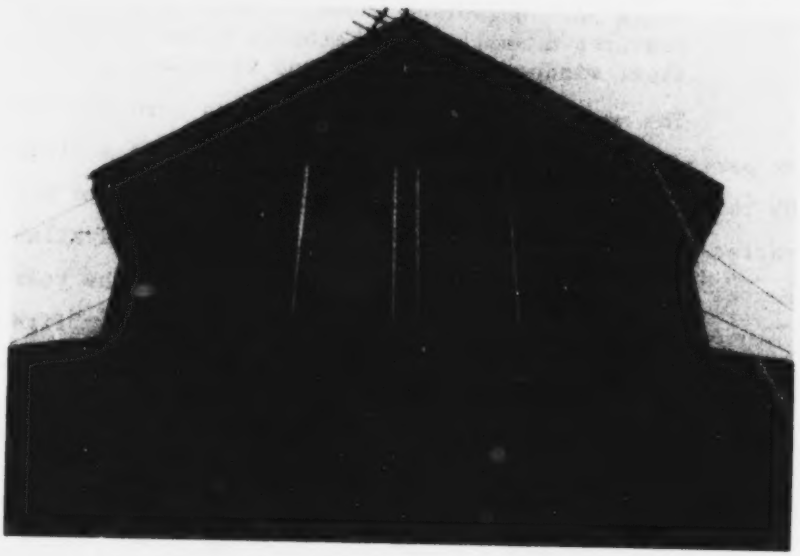


PLATE 37. Decorative elements on the cottage residences included window mouldings and eave returns on the dormer windows.

Two and 2½ Storey Houses (1905-1925)

As in most rural districts, it was the business entrepreneurs in the Eastern Interlake who were among the first of the early settlers to replace their original log cabins with residences of frame construction. It was this same group who, in later years, could afford to construct themselves somewhat more substantial homes than the average resident.

PLATE 38. Magnusson house, Gimli. This cottage house features a small gable, stained glass transoms on the front window and a wraparound verandah.

The majority of these larger homes were constructed during the peak period of the district's economic growth and activity, from about 1905 to 1925. They were usually 2 or 2½ storey frame buildings, constructed from plans purchased in Winnipeg or from available publications. A number of these fine homes have been lost over the years, such as the Sigurdson residence in Hnausa which was destroyed by fire in the 1930s (Plate 39). Approximately ten, however, still survive.

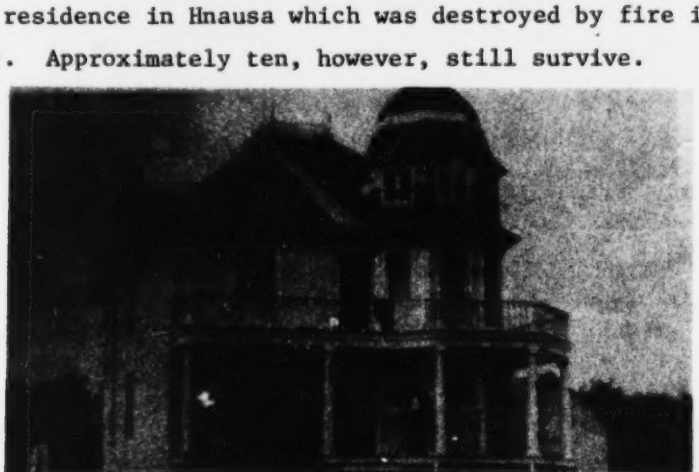


PLATE 39. A past landmark in the Hnausa area, "Braedrahofn" (Brother's Haven), was constructed in 1906 by Johannes and Stefan Sigurdson. It had a large turret, bay window, a sundeck and pillars, steam heating and full plumbing. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

In Gimli, the Tergesen residence has been a landmark in the community since it was constructed almost 75 years ago (Plate 40). The following description of this house was written in the *Gimli Saga:*

> Mr. Tergesen's foresight was also evident when he built the stately and beautiful home on Fourth Avenue in 1908, now occupied by his son Joe, and his wife Lara. It was then considered to be far out in the country, but today is one of the finest residential areas. He had it wired for electricity, which he knew would come eventually: 22 years later he was able to turn on the lights. He also installed steam heat and modern waterworks and plumbing system operated by a windmill. The ceiling of the living room and walls of the den were decoratively hand-painted by an artist friend, Snaebjorn Palsson, whose work in the den remains clear and beautiful after nearly 70 years. *(Gimli Saga, 1975, p. 751)*

PLATE 40. The H.P. Tergeson residence in Gimli, shortly after its construction in 1908. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

There are also several large, interesting residences in the Riverton area. Three of these were constructed from the same set of plans by Odder Olafson, a local carpenter, who obtained them from Eaton's Mail Order Service for $10.00. The most interesting and original of these homes, known locally by its Icelandic name "Bakka", is located on the banks of the Icelandic River about a kilometre south of the community (Plate 41). An impressive 2½ storey building, it features a twin-gabled roof with a large shed-roofed dormer, and a large multi-columned verandah. The decorative features of the house include a bay window with stained glass transoms and eave brackets.

PLATE 41. "Bakka" (On The Riverbank), near Riverton, is one of three homes constructed by Odder Olafson from the same set of plans purchased in 1918 from Eaton's Mail Order.

One of the most interesting of all the Icelandic residences in the planning district is located about five kilometres southwest of Riverton, also along the banks of the Icelandic River (Plates 42 and 43). Known as "Vindheimar" (The Windy Home), this two storey frame structure was originally constructed in 1914 for Halli Bjornson who was involved in the fishing and freighting business on Lake Winnipeg.

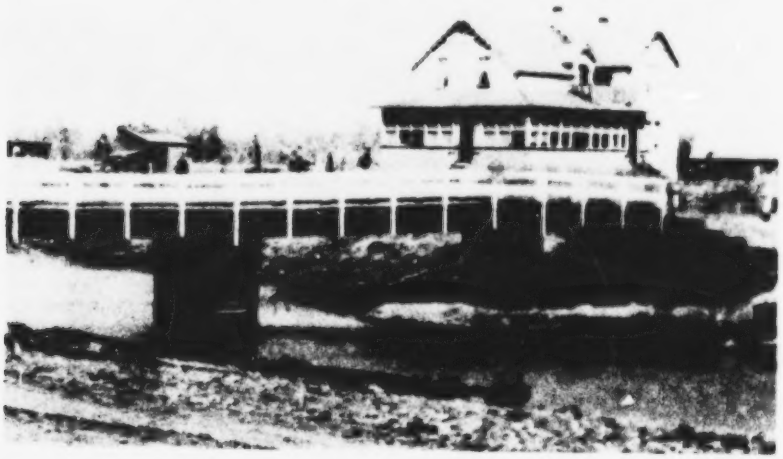
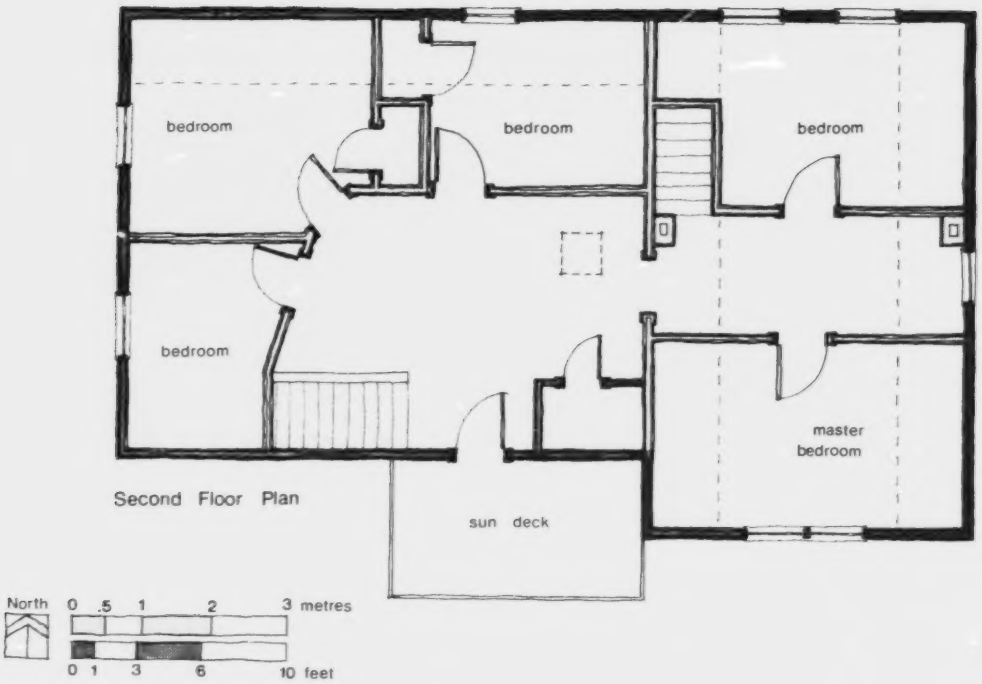


PLATE 42. 'Vindheimar' (The Windy Home), SW 7-23-4E. This photograph shows the large house as it appeared in 1935. (T. Bjornson Photo.)

A landmark in the region for many years, the house boasted five bedrooms, two staircases, and a large 5000 x 8000 mm (15' x 26') kitchen. The floor plan for this house closely resembles that of the more modest gable-with-shed type of residence (Plate 44). Although the second storey wing of the Bjornson house occupies what would typically be the position of a shanty, the interior layout is quite similar and even includes the 1000 mm (3') projection on the right hand side for a doorway.

PLATE 43. 'Vindheimer' as it appears today.

Vindheimar was well known for its Icelandic decorative elements. Stylized wooden dragon heads, like those on early Viking ships, and barge-boards cut in the shape of cresting waves decorated all the gable ends (Plate 45). Of greater interest were the seven hand-painted frescoes which adorned the dining room walls (Plate 46). They were painted directly onto the thick plaster coated walls by an unknown Icelandic artist soon after completion of the house.



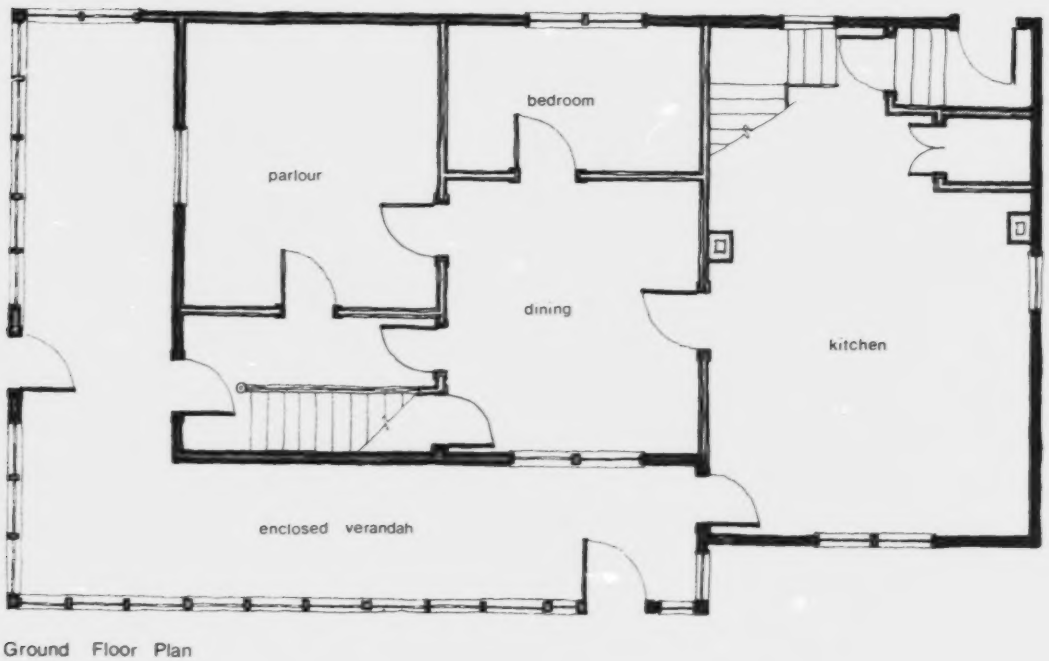


PLATE 44. 'Vindheimer' floor plans.

PLATE 45. 'Vindheimer.' Icelandic decorative elements on the gable ends.

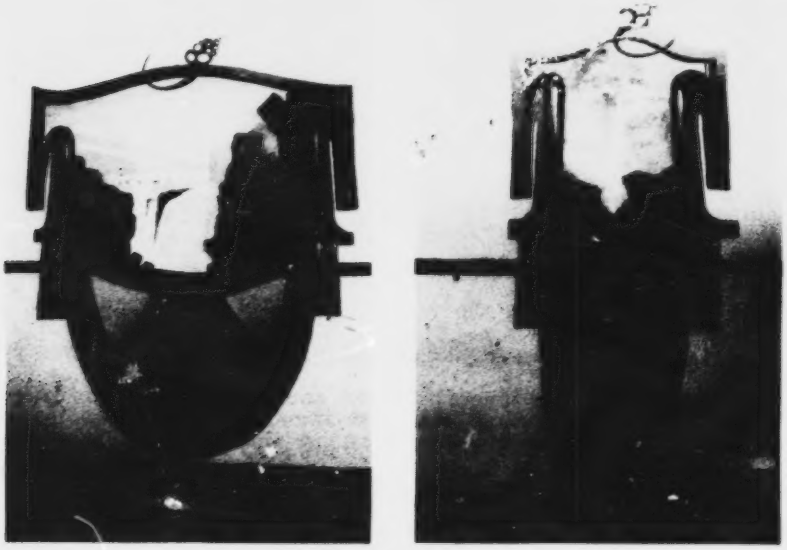


PLATE 46. 'Vindheimer.' Two of the handpainted frescoes that adorn the dining room walls.

Fishing Industry Structures

Initial attempts at fishing by the Icelandic settlers during the 1870s were largely unsuccessful due primarily to the poorly suited nets and other equipment brought from Iceland. Within a few years however, more successful techniques and equipment were developed and fishing became the main source of food in the colony. Small, two masted sailboats were used during these early years and the catch was either dried, smoked or preserved in salt for winter consumption (Plate 47). Very little winter fishing occurred during the 1870s, and only small amounts of preserved fish were sold to markets in Winnipeg.

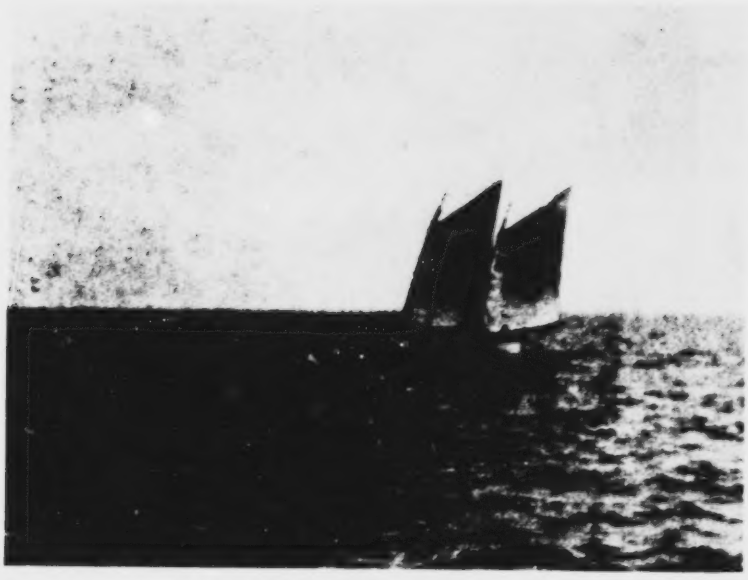


PLATE 47. In the years prior to the First World War, small two-masted sailboats were used by the majority of the fishermen on Lake Winnipeg. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

The delivery of fresh fish to Winnipeg merchants became possible when the railroad connection between Winnipeg and Selkirk was completed in 1883. Prior to this time, rapids on the Red River near St. Andrews had prevented direct water transport of goods between Winnipeg and the colony. By the mid 1880s, however, the fishing industry on Lake Winnipeg was growing rapidly and soon a number of foreign-backed companies were established. Steam-powered fish tugs, barges, boats and other equipment were brought in, and a number of fish packing stations were constructed on both sides of the lakeshore as each company strove to gain control over the industry. Local Icelandic-backed interests could not compete with these large operations and soon most of the local fishermen were either employed by these companies or were selling their catches to them.

Catches increased after the turn of the century reaching a high of 3½ million kilograms (7½ million pounds) in 1906. After 1910 however, the numbers decreased steadily and the industry began to decline. Companies either ceased operations or were absorbed by the others. The last major fish packing plant, the British Columbia Fish Packers in Gimli, ceased operations in 1969. Presently the industry is controlled by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

Few of the fish packing stations constructed during the early years of the industry were situated on the shoreline between Gimli and Riverton because of poor natural harbours. Selkirk and several locations on the west shore were the main plant locations. However, after government wharfs were constructed at Hnausa in 1895, and at Gimli in 1900, fish packing plants were constructed at these locations. The Hnausa facility no longer exists and the one in Gimli is now a local museum (Plate 48). Two smaller fish stations were found along the shoreline in the planning district, one at Drunken Point and the other near Arnes (Plate 49). Both appear to be of recent construction, although neither are currently in use.

PLATE 48. Portions of this structure date back to 1919 when Robbins Incorporated, a Chicago based company, established the first large scale fish processing station in the Eastern Interlake. Since that time the facility has changed hands several times and received a number of additions.

PLATE 49. This small fish processing station, located near Arnes, and a similar one near Hnausa, were owned by local Icelandic fishermen, and only recently ceased operations.

A number of temporary log fish stations were constructed along the shores of the north basin of Lake Winnipeg and were occupied during the winter fishing season. One such structure from a camp at Loon Straits was dismantled during the 1940s and transported to Riverton, where it still stands, now used as a garage and storage shed (Plate 50).

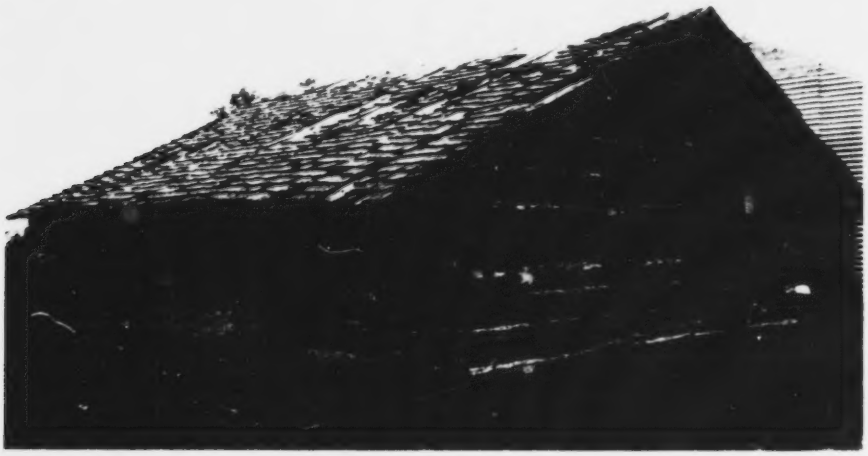


PLATE 50. Log building from a former fish camp at Loon Straits on the northern shores of Lake Winnipeg.

PLATE 51. Net and equipment storage shed near Hnausa.

PLATE 52. This small storage shed, located in Riverton, is still used for storing nets and equipment after nearly 80 years.

Many of the local fishermen constructed their own small wood-frame, shed-roofed equipment storage sheds, ice and smoke houses. Only a few of these still exist. A building constructed in 1934 for drying and storing nets and other equipment is near Hnausa (Plate 51). Two other small storage structures are located in Riverton (Plate 52). These buildings were apparently constructed prior to the turn of the century and still contain a number of nets and other articles from the early years of fishing on Lake Winnipeg.

Farm Structures

Farming was of much less importance than fishing to the early economy of the Icelandic settlement. Along the lakeshore, the dense forests proved very difficult to clear and the meadow areas were prone to flooding. Settlers who remained on the land raised small herds of cattle. Marketing them was a problem until the government wharf was constructed at Hnausa. Even by 1913, the average farm in the settlement consisted of only 12 hectares (30 acres) of cleared land, a herd of 20 cattle, 15 sheep, and possibly a few hogs and poultry.

Farming was more naturally the primary occupation along the Icelandic River. Stock grazing also developed as the land here was low and often heavily forested. Several types of Icelandic sheep were raised during the early years of settlement in all the areas and knitting developed into a cottage industry for a time. Just after the turn of the century, as the Arborg-Vidir areas were first being settled, dairying developed as a viable farm operation. The Northstar Creamery Cooperative was formed in 1906, and a facility constructed at Arborg. With the arrival of the railway in 1910, the industry grew rapidly. As the land was drained and cleared, the soil proved to be of good quality and farming operations in the Icelandic areas slowly shifted from dairying and the raising of stock to grain production.

Very few pre-1900 farm buildings remain. Only a single building of log construction was found - a shed on the same site as the Sniefeld log house (Plate 53). Small shed-roofed storage structures of this type were often found on the early homesteads.

PLATE 53. Sniefeld shed, SE 8-22-4E, circa 1895. Small shanty-roofed storage sheds such as this one were among the first farm buildings the Icelandic settlers constructed after staking claim to their homesteads.

Prior to the turn of the century, when livestock numbers were still quite small, simple log stables were used to shelter the animals (Plate 54). The oldest farm building of frame construction is a barn

located just south of Riverton on River Lot 8 (Plate 55). The design is not unlike other barns of the period found in most other parts of the province. The simple gable roof was also found on many of the larger barns constructed during this period, of which there are several examples remaining (Plate 56).

PLATE 54. The first barns constructed by the Icelanders were simple gable-roofed log structures. After the turn of the century, when large frame barns were built, these structures were usually demolished. None are known to have survived to the present. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

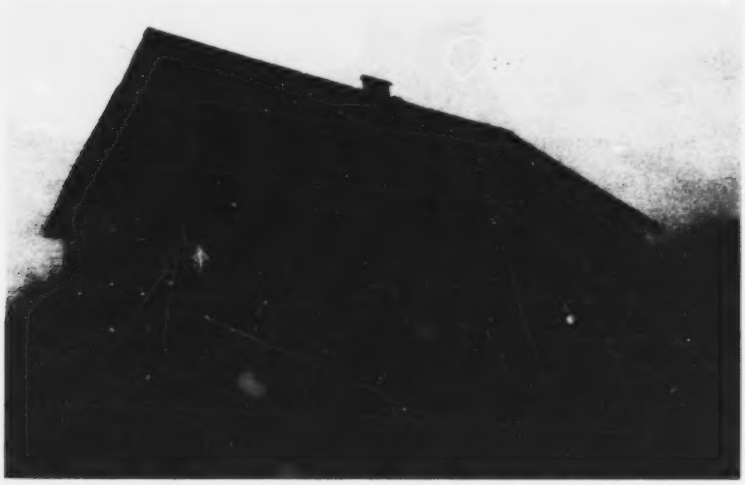


PLATE 55. Eyolfson barn, Riverton, 1912. This small frame barn, housed about a dozen head of stock. It had a high walled loft for maximum feed storage capacity, and a lean-to addition for the young animals.

PLATE 56. Many of the barns constructed during tne 1920s were simply longer versions of the earlier gable-roofed barns, such as this Riverton area example.

The barns constructed during the 1920s and 1930s were of contemporary design. Most were gambrel roofed central aisle designs, although a few examples with vaulted roofs still exist from this period (Plate 57). Many of the barns at this time had hay slings for filling the lofts.

Most of the barns remaining in the Icelandic areas are no longer used to house cattle. With grain production the main agricultural activity in the planning district, the early barns have been converted to storage facilities. Many are simply unused.

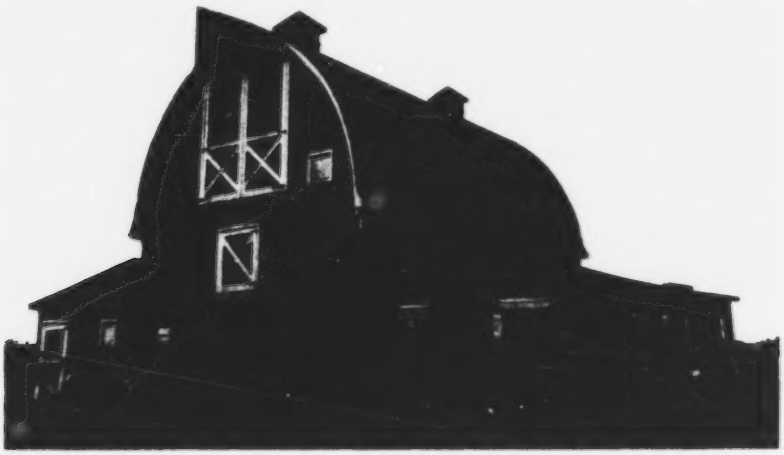


PLATE 57. Gudmundson barn, River Lot 51, Arborg, 1925. With the development of dairying in the Arborg area during the early 1920s, many Icelanders constructed large capacity modern style barns. Very few of these are still in use.

B. Eastern European Buildings

The residences and farm structures built by the three ethnic groups from eastern Europe, the Ukrainians and the Germans and Poles, provide direct evidence of the influence of another architectural heritage. The numerous Ukrainian structures, unlike Icelandic contemporaries, had features that were often directly transferred from their original context, and are therefore especially interesting. The German and Polish settlers, though considerably lesser in numbers also produced some distinctive buildings worthy of study.

Ukrainian Folk Architecture

By the time Ukrainian immigration to Canada began in the 1890s, folk architecture in the Ukraine had been developing since the fourteenth century. Styles and techniques of construction had become entrenched in the culture, and in many cases they reached a high level of skill and artistry.

The peasant builders, operating within a very restricted economy, constructed their homes with a minimum of materials, which included timber, mud plaster and grass. These items were common to all Ukrainian folk dwellings, and appeared in varying proportions depending upon their availability. Although distinctive regional characteristics had developed in response to local economic, environmental and social factors, most of the traditional folk housing followed a relatively basic form (Plate 58). The rectangular plan of the typical Ukrainian folk dwelling always allowed for two major interior spaces: the "Velyka Khata" (large room) at the east end and the "Mala Khata" (small room) at the west end. The plan was invariably oriented east-west longitudinally, the only entry and most of the windows both facing south. Tne mala khata was the family work room where the hub of daily activity occurred: cooking, washing, eating and sleeping. It was here that the traditional massive clay cookstove or "pich" was located. The large food preparation area, and cooking surface of the pich was often used as a sleeping area for the children as it radiated heat long after the fire had ceased to burn. This was especially useful during the cold winter months. The larger of the two major rooms, the velyka khata, literally "the big house", was

PLATE 58. Examples of folk houses in districts of the western Ukraine at the close of the nineteenth century. (V.P. Samojlovych, Ukrains'ke Narodne. Kiev: Navakova Dumka, 1972.)

accorded special status. The room was usually used only on ceremonial occasions such as Christmas and Easter, or for the reception and accommodation of guests. Larger families, more pressed for space, would use the room as the parents' bedroom. The east wall of this room was traditionally hung with icons, religious calendars, family photographs, and was decorated with embroidered linens and arrangements of dried flowers.

In the western Ukraine, where the majority of the immigrants to Canada originated, log construction was most common. There were three different construction methods used: horizontal log construction with dovetailed or saddle-notched corners, post and fill (known as Red River Frame in western Canada) and vertical log construction in which the walls were secured by top and bottom sills. The horizontal construction method was favoured, but in areas deficient of good timber, post and fill construction was common. The vertical log method was used only occasionally.

The Ukrainian cottage was usually finished inside and out with a thick layer of plaster. It consisted of a mixture of clay,

sand, and water, supplemented with a combination of chopped straw and horse or cow dung (to prevent the plaster from cracking as it dried). This plaster parging sealed and insulated the walls. A coarser base layer was generally covered with a finer-grained finish to which lime and dyes, such as laundry blueings, were added. These procedures brought out the whiteness of the lime and provided the walls with a smooth hard finish. Patterns were often traced out with blue or yellow dye over the white of the lime, or else a wide band of colour was applied to the lower portions of the walls.

The steeped thatched roof was one of the more distinctive features of the dwellings in the western Ukraine. Although the thatch material often varied, rye straw was preferred for its durability. The thatch roof was cheap and easy to construct, and when carefully tied was not only waterproof but heat retentive. The roof, if properly maintained, could last up to 50 years.

This basic house type saw two distinct regional variations in the Ukrainian provinces of Bukovynia and Galicia, where most of the Ukrainian immigrants to Manitoba originated (Plate 59). The Bukovynians

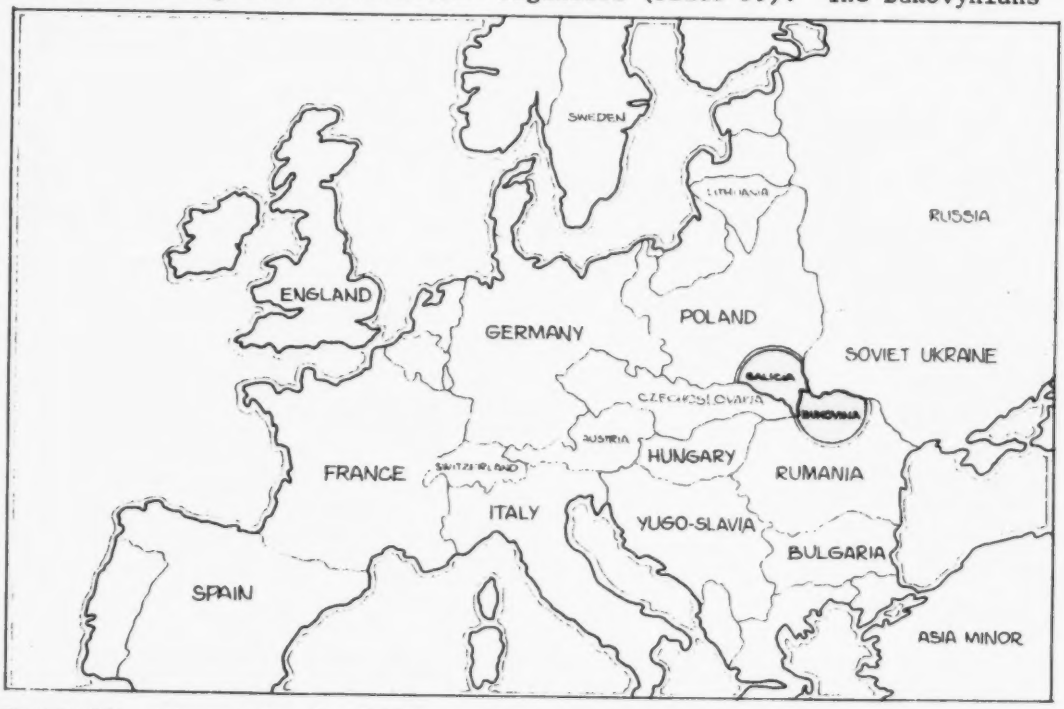


PLATE 59. Europe in the 1920s. The locations of the former Ukrainian provinces of Galicia and Bukovynia are identified in the vicinity of the Polish-Rumanian border.

built houses which were generally larger and more ornate than the Galicians (Plate 60). These were usually three-roomed structures with a centrally located doorway (often sheltered with a gable-roofed porch extension) which opened onto a small entrance hall of "siny" (Plate 61). They were characterized by hipped or hipped-gable roofs, with a prominent eave overhang on all sides especially pronounced along the front wall. The overhang, supported by a number of wooden posts formed a verandah. At the corners of the house the exterior walls often flared out towards the top to form eave brackets, which were decoratively carved. The houses were further enhanced by decorative patterns and coloured trim.

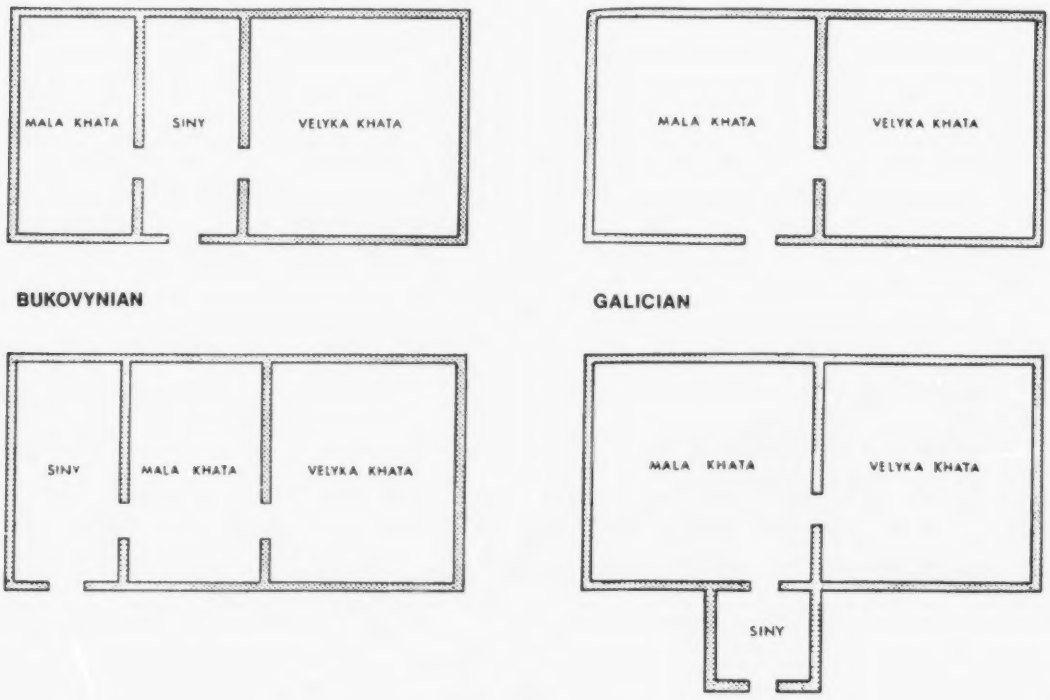


PLATE 60. Typical plans of houses built by Ukrainian settlers from the Bukovynian and Galician districts.

The Galician style, on the other hand, displayed the influence of the more sober and familiar styles of northwestern Europe (Plate 62).

PLATE 61. An early house built by Ukrainian settlers from Bukovynia. This example stands near Vita, in southeastern Manitoba. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Most Galician houses had only two rooms and a simple gable or hipped-gable roof. Rarely did they have the same prominent overhang, and in consequence eave brackets were less common, and were always less pronounced. The buildings with gable roofs frequently had a distinctive pent extension on each gable end at the eave level to protect the plaster from rainwater damage (Plate 63). The gable itself was not plastered, but was generally filled with vertical weatherboard.

PLATE 62. An abandoned early Galician house type, near Gimli. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

While the first Ukrainian settlers in the Interlake were clearly more familiar with log construction than their Icelandic neighbours, the time of their arrival required the erection of more temporary shelters. The construction of the elaborate log structures of their homeland would have to wait.

PLATE 63. A former Ukrainian folk house near Ledwyn, Manitoba. The vertical weather boards and prominent pent extension on the gable ends were a common feature on early Galician homes.

Initial Ukrainian Houses (1897-1915)

The initial shelters built by the settlers who arrived early in the year were of a temporary nature and were typically occupied for only a month while a more substantial structure was built. Such shelters, known as budahs, were usually crude one-room huts, simple lean-tos or teepees built of small trees and branches (Plate 64). If the settlers arrived too late in the season to construct a proper house, a more substantial pit shelter would be built in which to pass the winter. In this case, a small pit was often dug into the ground to increase the size of the interior. Local historical literature indi-

PLATE 64. A typical temporary shelter constructed by Ukrainian settlers. This example was photographed in northern Alberta in 1912. (Public Archives Canada.)

cates that such temporary shelters were not uncommon in the Eastern Interlake:

> Samen and Stefan Demedash, and their families, arrived late in the fall. Since it was too late to build a house they selected a spot on a ridge ... where they excavated their cellars. Then they made their roofs of dry poplar poles for form teepees and covered them with dry hay and sod. Evidently, they spent a comfortable winter in these huts, while the men walked to their farms every day to erect the skeletons to the farm buildings which they completed the next summer. (Ewanchuk, 1977, p. 66).

Given the temporary nature of these initial structures, it is not surprising that none have survived in the planning district. The Ukrainian pioneer, after wintering in temporary shelters, or upon arriving early in the spring, set out to construct a relatively permanent dwelling. This structure followed Ukrainian vernacular

traditions. However, there was little time or material available to carefully construct the large houses with close attention to traditional elements. Settlers usually had very little money when they arrived, and the men were forced to leave their homesteads as soon as possible in search of employment. Thus the initial houses were small in size and hastily constructed (Plate 65).

PLATE 65. An early Ukrainian home near Gimli, ca. 1905. Unpeeled poplar logs, saddle-notch corner joints, the crudely thatched roof with gable ends of roughly cut planks, and the unfinished plaster coating on the walls are characteristics typical of many early Ukrainian homes. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

The walls of these early homes were usually built of thin, unpeeled poplar logs. The corners were secured with crude dovetail joints or, because of the simplicity of the cut, the more popular grooved or saddle-notch. The roofs were either simply stacked with grass or were roughly thatched. The following detailed description

of the construction process of a typical initial home was recounted by Peter Humeniuk:

> After finding a high spot for the buildings, the homesteader cleared it for the house. Then he dug a well to have water. Next he dug a cellar for the house, about 8' by 6' deep. He found about a dozen stones suitable for foundation, set them into place and levelled them. Then he cut enough trees nearby to build the house having no draft animals, he carried or dragged them by hand. Usually, he peeled the bark off with a drawknife to prevent them from rotting. The foundation sills, floor, and ceiling joists had to be squared by an axe. Where necessary, 1" oak dowels were used instead of nails to hold the logs together.
>
> Ceilings were made from round or split trees and plastered. In many cases, the floor was hard-packed ground and plastered over. The rafters were fastened with oak pegs and well-braced. Door and window frames were made from split logs. Thin willow sticks were nailed diagonally across the outside and inside walls to hold the plaster better. While the men were getting the long grass from the meadow for thatching the roof, the women were preparing clay for plastering. They dug a small pit and with their bare feet they kneaded the mixture into plaster. This they applied with their bare hands to the outside and inside walls and the ceiling. (Plate 66)
>
> The chimney and oven were made of wooden frame and also plastered from inside and outside. Two pairs of door hinges, 2 latches, 2, 3, or 4 small windows and about 5 pounds of assorted nails were the few essential materials the immigrants could afford to purchase for their house. (Humeniuk, n.d., p. 51).

Depending upon the care with which they were constructed, and the economic progress of the settler, most of the early homes were replaced in eight or ten years. The original structure was then utilized as a summer kitchen or was used for poultry. In cases where the first home was retained beyond the initial settlement period, a number of improvements were usually made. These could include the replacement of the thatch roof with one of wood shingles, the replacement of the

traditional homemade clay oven with a cast-iron stove or the installation of a lumber floor and manufactured windows and doors.

In the planning district, only a few of these early homes still exist, and most are in very poor physical condition. In addition, most have had major alterations made to them to facilitate alternate uses over the years. The addition of extra doors or windows made the buildings useful as poultry coops while machinery storage sheds could be created with the complete removal of portions of the walls and ceiling.

PLATE 66. Ukrainian settlers applying mud plaster to an early structure of post and fill construction. Usually applied to both the inner and outer walls, the coating sealed and insulated the buildings and also provided for a smooth, finished appearance. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

One fairly good example is located at NE 1-18-3E, at the extreme southern edge of the planning district (Plate 67). A single storey Galician house, the structure is oriented east-west and has a doorway on the south side. The larger of the two rooms is on the east and the smaller is on the west. The doorway and the chimney are located in the small room, the mala khata.

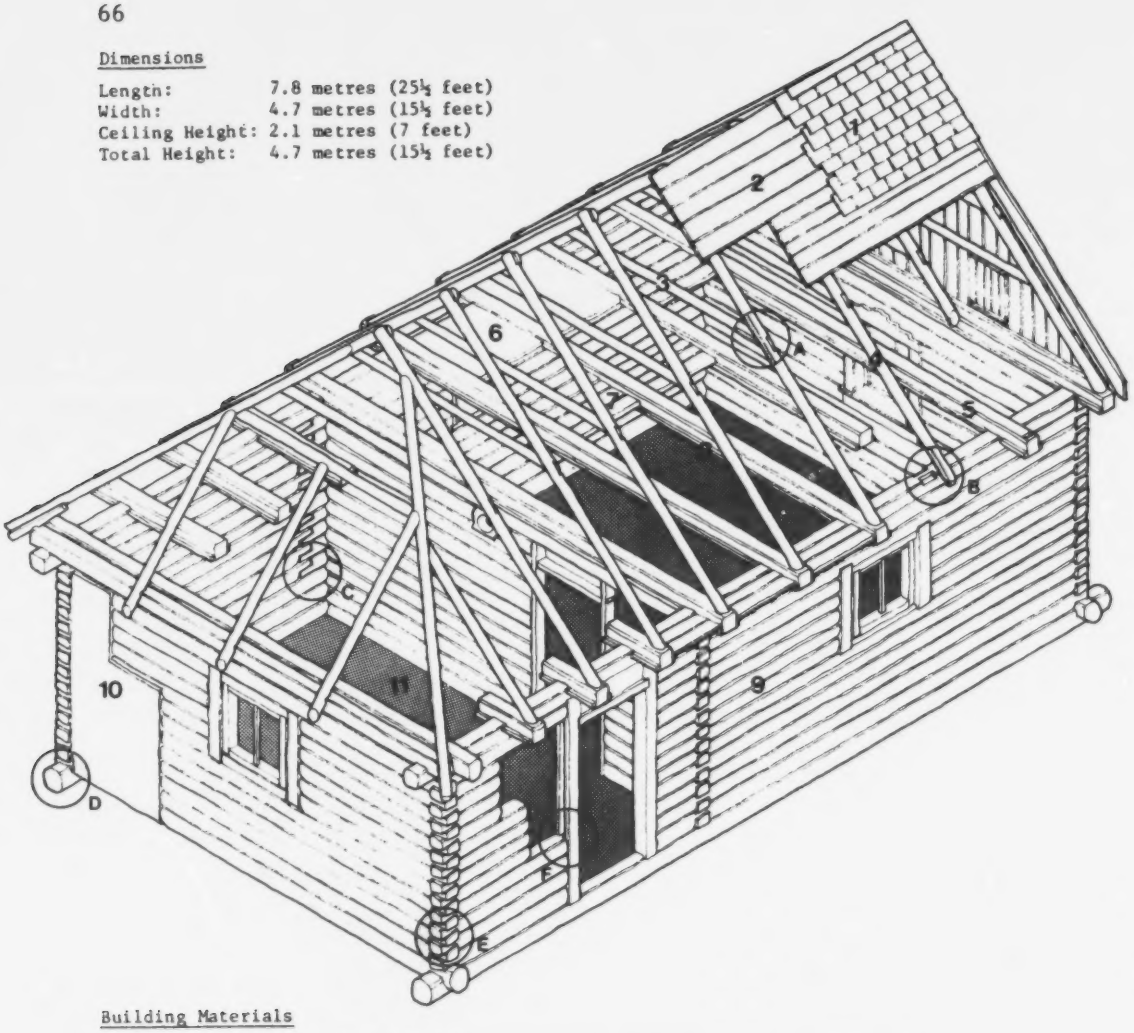
PLATE 67. The former Lawrence Babiak residence, NE 1-18-3E, 1900. This structure, last occupied in 1948, is possibly the oldest remaining Ukrainian house in the planning district. Although the materials are sound, part of the roof has collapsed as a result of the removal of portions of the east and south walls for use as firewood.

The walls of this house are constructed of thin logs, peeled but left in the round. The dovetailed notches in the corners are somewhat crudely cut, resulting in loose fitting walls with relatively large spaces between many of the logs. These spaces were filled with wood scraps before the traditional mud plaster was applied. The door and window frames are made of shaped logs, rather than the cut lumber frames commonly found in most later homes. A number of interesting connections were used in the construction of this house (Plate 68). As was sometimes the case with Ukrainian structures built of logs left in the round, diagonal lathing was not nailed to the walls to provide purchase for the mud plaster. The natural undulations of the round logs were sufficient to hold the plaster. The plaster in the Babiak house was given a blue colour finish on the interior and the usual brilliant white lime finish on the exterior.

One of the more interesting aspects of this house is the unusual gable roof shape, which is hipped at one end. Although the original thatch roof has been replaced with wooden shingles, the rafters and roof shape are apparently original. Only one other roof of this type was encountered in the planning district, on a small shed several kilometres north of the Babiak house.

Dimensions

Length:	7.8 metres (25½ feet)
Width:	4.7 metres (15½ feet)
Ceiling Height:	2.1 metres (7 feet)
Total Height:	4.7 metres (15½ feet)



Building Materials

1) Roofing: split wooden shingles
2) Roof sheathing: 25 mm (1") unplaned lumber; varying widths
3) Collar beams: 75-100 mm (3-4") diameter peeled rails
4) Rafters: 100-125 mm (4-5") diameter peeled rails
5) Joists: 125x150 mm (5x6") hewn beams
6) Insulation: 100 mm (4") of earth and clay
7) Attic flooring: 50x100-150 mm (2x4-6") planks; laid between joists
8) Ledger strips: 50 mm (2") square strips; nailed to joists
9) Walls: 125-200 mm (5-8") diameter peeled logs
10) Mud plaster: applied to interior and exterior walls
11) Floor; earth over 50 mm (2") planking

Connections

A) Collar beam lap-joint at rafter; nailed
B) Joist seat notched into top plate; rafters form mortise and tenon peg-joints at joist ends
C) Side wall lap-joint; nailed
D) Sill beam and top plate corners: nailed half-lock
E) Corner and dividing wall: crude dovetail
F) Framing of openings use tongue and groove joints with mortise and tenon at sill and plate

PLATE 68. Babiak house: construction details.

Another log structure, possessing several Bukovynian characteristics, is located in the extreme southwest corner of the R.M. of Bifrost (Plate 69). The three-room plan with centrally located doorway and chimney are characteristically Bukovynian as is the prominent eave projection on all sides of the structure. Although constructed of tnin unsquared logs with saddle-notched corners (both early features) the building exhibits a great deal of care in its construction and was certainly not hastily built. The straight, uniformly thick logs were carefully selected and the corner notches were expertly cut allowing few spaces between the logs.

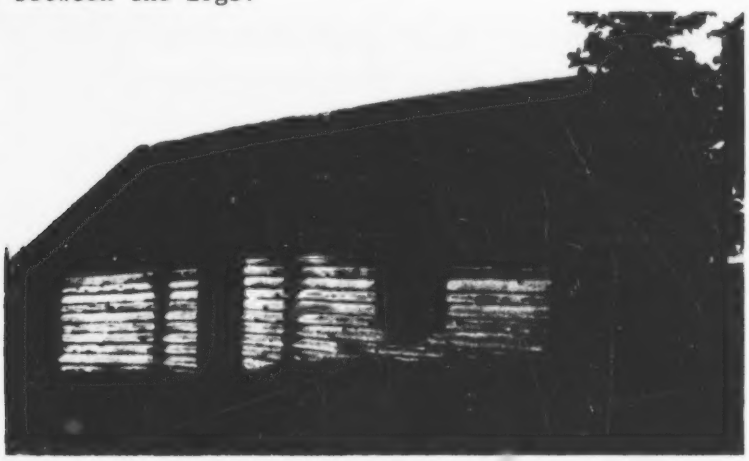


PLATE 69. The former A. Leszczynski residence, SE 5-22-1E, ca. 1910. This structure has undoubtedly been abandoned for many years. All the windows, the door, chimney, and the lumber from one of the gable ends has been removed, but it is still in good physical condition.

Later Ukrainian Log Houses (1915-1940)

Once the economic progress of the settler permitted (usually within eight or ten years) the initial house was replaced with a larger more carefully constructed house. In cases where the new structures were built prior to the 1920s, particularly in the older districts in the R.M. of Gimli, outside influences were minimal and traditional forms were common. The buildings were still south-facing, single storey structures of log construction with a two or three room plan and they still had white mud plastered walls and thatched roofs. Many even retained the traditional homemade clay oven and chimney during the early 1920s.

The new houses differed, primarily, in their size and the sophistication of their construction (Plate 70). For several years prior to construction, large, carefully selected trees would be cut and hauled to the site of the new house, where they would be peeled and allowed to cure or dry to prevent later shrinkage or rot. During construction, the help of a local carpenter was usually acquired to help face or square the logs and to cut the notches. In the Eastern Interlake, the dovetail notch was by far the most popular joint for new homes. These later houses were more likely to have a white lime or coloured finish applied to the mud plaster than the original homes and decorative bands or designs were also often painted on the walls. Other improvements included a properly thatched roof, lumber floors and ceilings and manufactured doors and window frames.

PLATE 70. The second homes built by the Ukrainian settlers in the Interlake were larger and much more carefully constructed than the initial structures. This example was photographed in 1918 in the Gimli area. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Towards the 1920s, as communication with other areas improved, new construction methods and innovations began to be adopted by the Ukrainians in the Eastern Interlake. In the new houses being constructed, and the older homes being renovated, traditional characteristics began to disappear and the buildings took on a transitional hybrid appearance. The earliest deviation from traditional elements

was the replacement of the thatch roofs by wooden roofs, first with vertical planking and later with split shingles. As rapid runoff of rain was no longer critical, this was usually accompanied by a lowering of the roof line and slope. A further alteration was the replacement of the homemade wood and clay chimneys and pich ovens with iron pipe and cast-iron cook stoves. Horizontal wood siding, which eliminated the regular maintenance traditional mud plaster-coated walls required, also began to appear on many exterior walls.

There are several surviving examples of this type of home in the planning district. One of the better ones, located in the Shorncliffe district, at section SW 27-24-3E is Galician in style, and is part of a very well preserved set of farmstead buildings (Plate 71). The house, situated at the top of a small hillock, and resting on a foundation of loose stone, was constructed of logs cut, shaped and fitted entirely by hand (Plate 72). The tight fit of the logs precluded the need for the usual thick mud plaster coating. The walls were simply chinked and then coated with the usual whitewash finish.

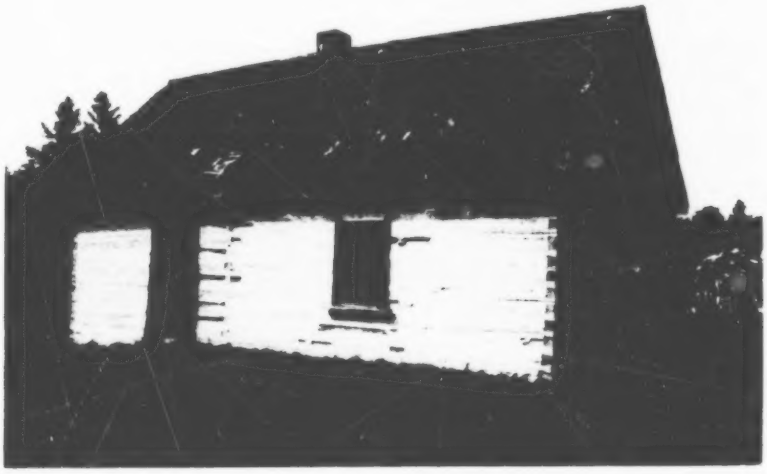


PLATE 71. The Stelmach house, SW 27-24-3E. This residence is a typical example of the homes being built during the 1920s. Although no longer occupied, the house and property are well cared for and the site is probably the best preserved Ukrainian farmyard in the entire planning district.

PLATE 72. Stelmach house: sidewall-interior wall connection.

By the late 1920s, major changes in building styles appeared and the traditional Ukrainian log house began to lose some of its cultural distinctiveness. A large Bukovynian log residence several miles northwest of Gimli features a number of transitional features, including split shingle roof, wood siding, and a rear lean-to addition (Plate 73). Interior changes include wallpapering of the walls, and an alteration of the original floor plan. Remnants of mud plaster beneath the siding and the presence of thin rail rafters suggests that the structure originally had a white mud plaster finish to the walls and a thatch roof.

PLATE 73. The former S. Cherniak residence, SW 11-11-1E. By the late 1920s, wooden roofs, siding, and rear additions could be found on many of the Ukrainian log homes in the Eastern Interlake.

By the 1930s, frame construction was becoming more affordable and pattern book frame lumber houses devoid of any ethnic character were replacing the early log homes (Plate 74). This transformation was slowed during the later thirties by the Great Depression, but by the early 1940s log construction and traditional designs had virtually disappeared. The old homes were relegated to use as storage facilities or poultry sheds. Many were simply demolished.

PLATE 74. Wood frame homes such as the one on the left began appearing during the 1930s. The structure on the right is the earlier log home. These examples were found in the Dnister area near Gimli.

The majority of the 40 or so Ukrainian log houses remaining in the planning district are of this transitional type. They likely had many of the early traditional elements originally, but in the course of later improvements to the structure these were removed or were covered over. There is not a single example where the traditional thatch roof, clay stove and chimney or much of the interior furnishings have survived. In several examples the original mud plaster finish has remained uncovered by wood siding with the result that only the protected areas under the eaves have not been washed away.

German and Polish Houses

During the settlement of the Eastern Interlake area several rural districts were homesteaded by German-speaking immigrants whose language became dominant in the districts of Felsendorf, Haas, Berlo and Rosenburg. By 1915, largely due to poor soils, many of these settlers left the area to return to Europe or resettled in Saskatchewan.

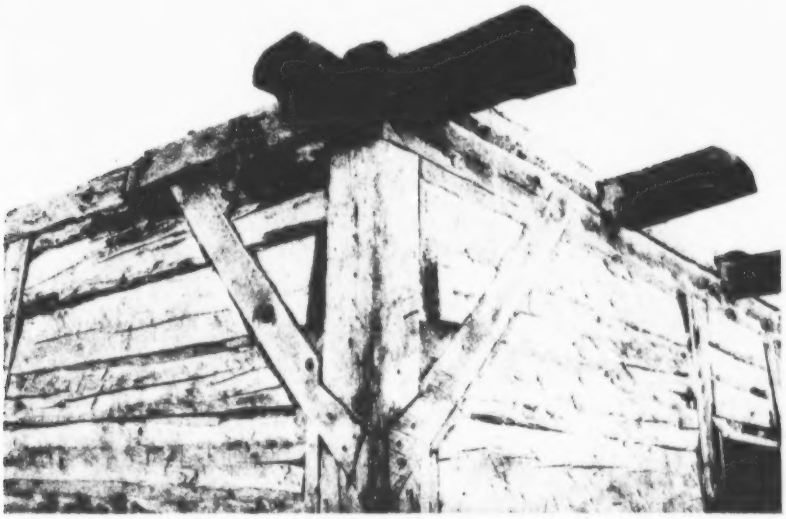


PLATE 75. The corner bracing and the top plate-beam connections used in German post and fill construction encouraged some interesting detail work.

The few who did remain, especially in the Berlo district, built structures that are distinctively German. Like many Ukrainian buildings in surrounding areas the typical German house was a single storey gabled structure with a rectangular two or three room plan. Unlike the Ukrainian residences, the German houses had a north-south orientation with the entrance on the west side. The use of post and fill construction, rather than horizontal log construction, also distinguishes the typical German house (Plate 75). Finally, a prominent flared eave projection along the west and south faces formed a large verandah that was usually supported by rectangular posts. Subsequently these houses were often sheathed with wood siding, extended with a lean-to addition and upper storey bedroom and embellished with decorative mouldings (Plate 76).

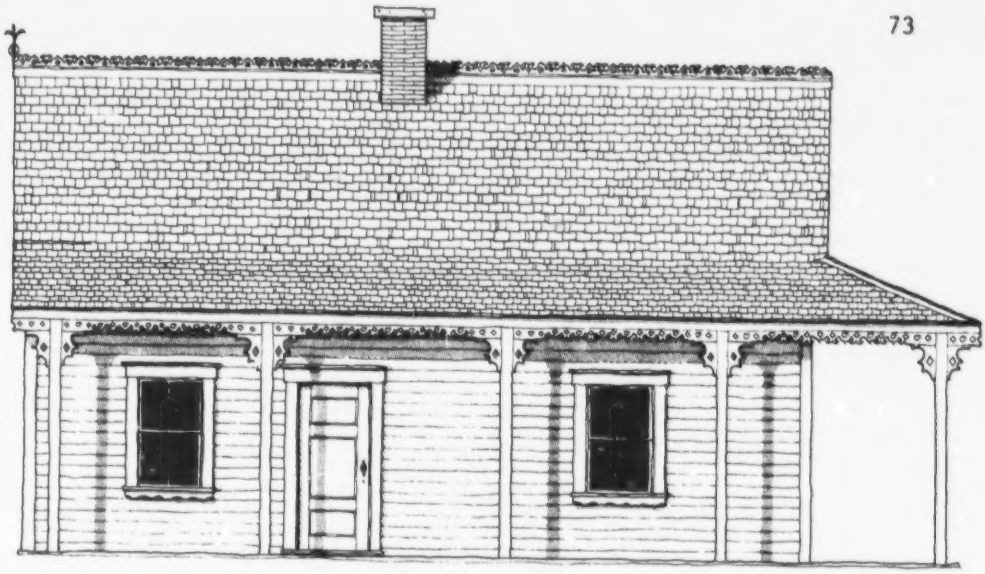


PLATE 76. The roof cresting, window and door mouldings and the intricate verandah detailing were typical elements on the German houses in the Eastern Interlake.

Only three log houses and three log farm buildings remain in the Berlo area. The Gottfried house, at SE 27-20-3E is the best German house remaining, even though it has been altered with a new roof, a stucco finish and the removal of most decorative elements (Plate 77).

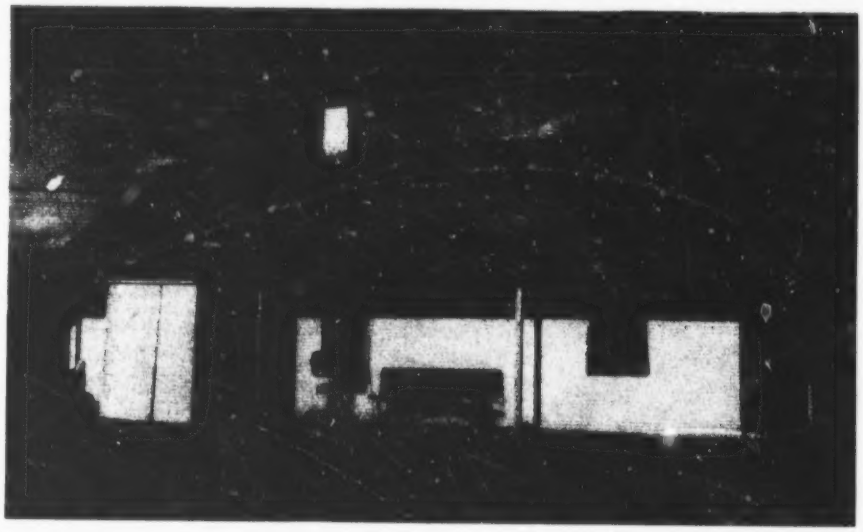


PLATE 77. Gottfried house, SE 27-20-3E, ca. 1910. The eave projection and the north-south orientation with a western entrance are evident here.

Besides the settlers in the Jaroslaw district there were few Polish concentrations in the planning district. Most Poles homesteaded amongst the Ukrainians and Germans throughout the Eastern Interlake. Poles were thus not as distinct an ethnic group and their farm buildings were, in general, similar to their neighbour's. The typical Polish log house was, like the other farmstead buildings, unexceptional. It was usually one storey high and its three rooms were covered with a simple gable roof. The one distinguishing feature of the Polish house was its L-shaped plan (Plate 78). Virtually all of these houses had the two sections of the L oriented south and east with the doorway in the crook of the L.

PLATE 78. Polish house, SE 27-19-3E, ca. 1915. The logs used to construct this house in the Gimli area were joined with dovetail notches. Purchase laths were nailed to the walls and a thick mud plaster coating was applied.

In the Jaroslaw district, where there were more Polish settlers, a distinctive house was common at one time. These 1½ storey gabled structures in the planning district, were often covered on both sides of the wall with a thin mud plaster coating (Plate 79).

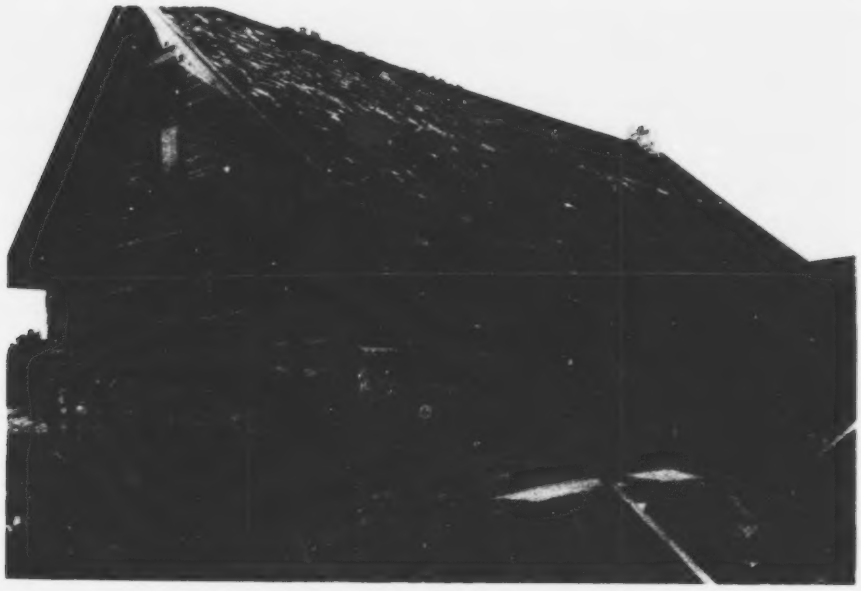


PLATE 79. Kardashinski residence, SE 3-22-3E, ca. 1915. The log walls of most Polish houses, like this one, were later resheathed with drop siding on the exterior and recovered on the inside with thick construction paper.

Both of these kinds of houses, like the Ukrainian and German houses, were often enlarged and improved. A second storey was sometimes added, the whole structure was typically sheathed with wooden siding and a verandah frequently graced the entrance (Plate 80).

PLATE 80. Barylski residence, SE 4-25-2E, ca. 1920.

Eastern European Farm Buildings

Because the Ukrainians formed the majority of eastern European immigrants to the planning district, their farm structures are the most common. There are few German or Polish structures and they are generally similar to Ukrainian buildings. A discussion of eastern European farm buildings is thus a discussion of Ukrainian farm buildings. Like their log houses the construction and design of Ukrainian farm buildings were based on folk traditions. A typical early Ukrainian farmyard would have included the house, a barn or "stodola" for a few cows and horses, a "khliv" for some pigs, a "kurnyk" for poultry, one or two "spitlair" or granaries for feed and seed storage, a "kuchny" for summer food preparation, and usually a "komora" for general dry storage. Other standard items in an early farm yard included an outdoor clay and stone bake-oven, a crib-well with a tall sweep or balance beam for drawing water, a small outhouse, and in some cases an open structure used as a sheltered work area.

The styles of the buildings varied, as did the names by which they were known, according to local traditions. The Bukovynians favoured large hipped or hipped gable roofs, while the Galicians preferred the gable roof although their buildings often exhibited prominent front gable end projections. The farmyard complex was often enclosed or at least fronted with a wattle fence constructed of thin willows. The placement of the buildings within the yard varied according to personal preference and site topography, although a rectangular arrangement was most common.

The Ukrainian farm buildings in the Eastern Interlake went through a sequence of changes similar to that of the houses. The crude folk forms of the early 1900s gave way to more sophisticated traditional forms during the 1920s, followed by a period of transition in the 1930s. The post-war years however saw the complete abandonment of the folk traditions for contemporary Canadian designs. These phases, though cleary defined, overlapped each other and occurred at slightly different times in different areas, depending on the time of initial settlement and the economic progress of the settler. At any one time the average farmyard could contain buildings from several different periods.

Barns

As with most other immigrant groups, the initial barns and other farmyard buildings constructed by the Ukrainians were considered only temporary facilities and were rather hastily built. They were generally built of green unpeeled logs using a simple saddle or crude dovetail notch at the corners. The roofs were roughly thatched or simply stacked with grass (Plate 81).

PLATE 81. Early log barn in the Foley area. Feed hay was stored under the thatch roofed structure in the foreground. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Very few of these early barns still exist in the planning district, and those remaining are in poor condition. One in the Berlo area is a fairly good example (Plate 82). The walls are constructed of 200 mm (7") diameter logs, peeled but left in the round, joined at the corners by saddle-notches and laid on a foundation of loose boulders.

The grooved saddle-notch made on the bottom of the logs directs rain water away from the joints and helps prevent rot. Like many of the early structures in which animals were kept, this barn has remnants of a mud plaster coating which sealed and insulated the building, on the exterior walls. The use of diagonal willow purchase laths suggests that this plaster coating was quite thick. The loft floor, constructed of unpeeled rails, was also covered with a layer of mud.

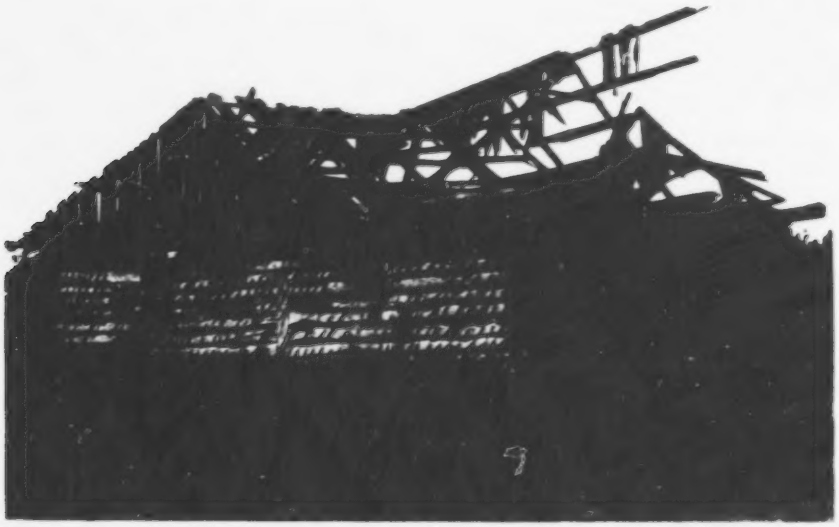
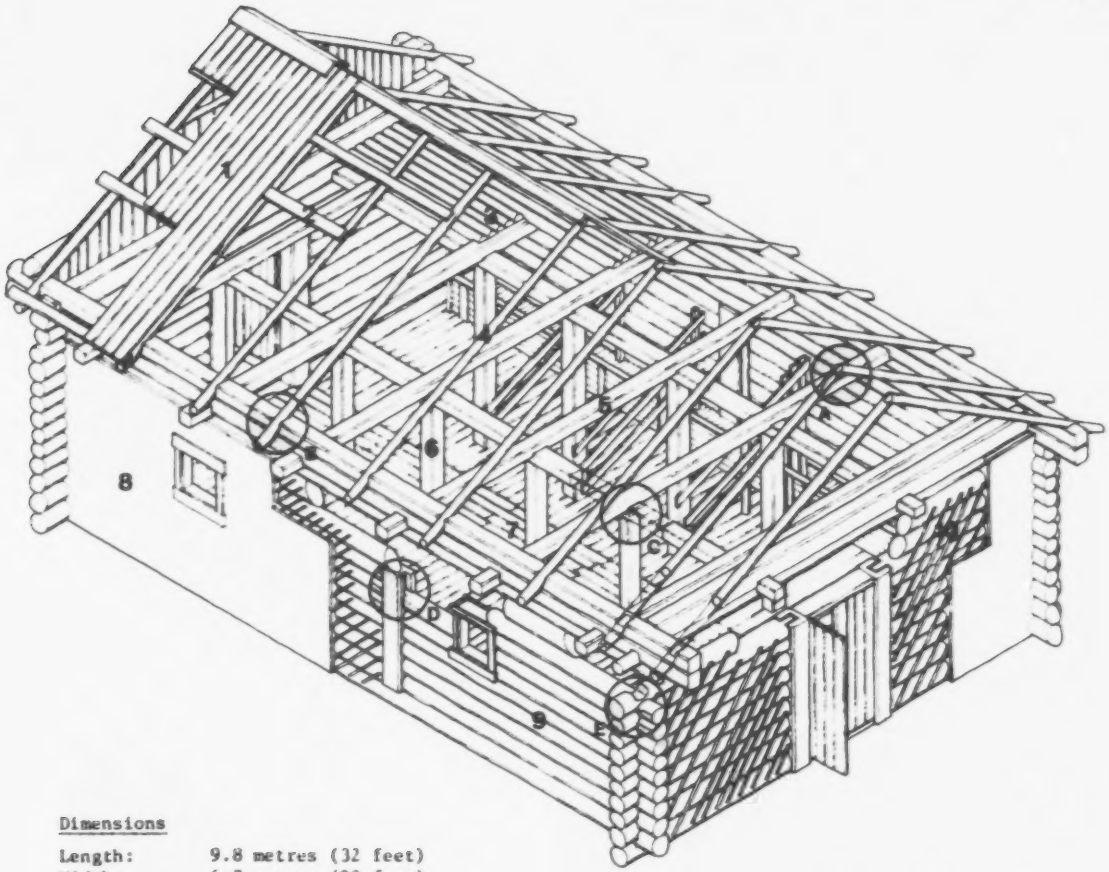


PLATE 82. Moga barn, NE 16-21-3E, ca. 1915.

Despite its simple construction the building exhibits good craftsmanship (Plate 83). Several interesting connections were used including a tongue and groove sidwall joint and a mortise and tenon peg joint on the interior supporting posts. Although very little remains of its roof, the walls of this structure are still quite sound.

As the settlers became more established and larger amounts of stock were raised, better facilities were soon required. Replacement of the original barn and other farmyard structures usually began within the first ten years of settlement. Although built of logs, the new barns were considered to be permanent facilities and thus were larger and more carefully constructed than the originals. The logs used in their construction were usually faced or hewn square and the more difficult, but tight-fitting, dovetail notch was used at the corners.



Dimensions

Length: 9.8 metres (32 feet)
Width: 6.7 metres (22 feet)
Wall Height: 2.1 metres (7 feet)
Total Height: 5.2 metres (17 feet)

Building Materials

1) Roofing: board and batten; 25 mm (1") unplaned lumber; 100-200 (4-8") widths
2) Purlins: 50x150 mm (2x6") unplaned planks
3) Loft floor: 75-100 mm (3-4") diameter rails
4) Rafters: 125-150 mm (5-6") diameter peeled rails
5) Joists and girders: 200-225 mm (8-9") hewn timbers
6) Posts: 200-225 mm (8-9") hewn timbers
7) Stable floor: 100 mm (4") square hewn timbers; laid over earth
8) Mud plaster: 50-150 mm (2-3") thick
9) Walls: 150-200 mm (6-8") diameter peeled logs
10) Purchase: 25 mm (1") willow lath

Connections

A) Rafter lap-joint at apex; nailed
B) Rafter seat notched into top plate; nailed
C) Posts form mortise and tenon peg-joints at girders
D) Guide posts (and framing at openings) use tongue and groove joint
E) Corner joint: saddle-notch

PLATE 83. Moga barn: construction details.

While the dovetail corner notch was most common in the Eastern Interlake during this period, several other notches were also used. Buildings were found displaying the lock notch, the lap notch, and the post and fill or Red River frame method (Plate 84). Only two examples of the latter were found in the areas of Ukrainian settlement. The Rostkowski barn in the Framnes area is an interesting example (Plate 85). In

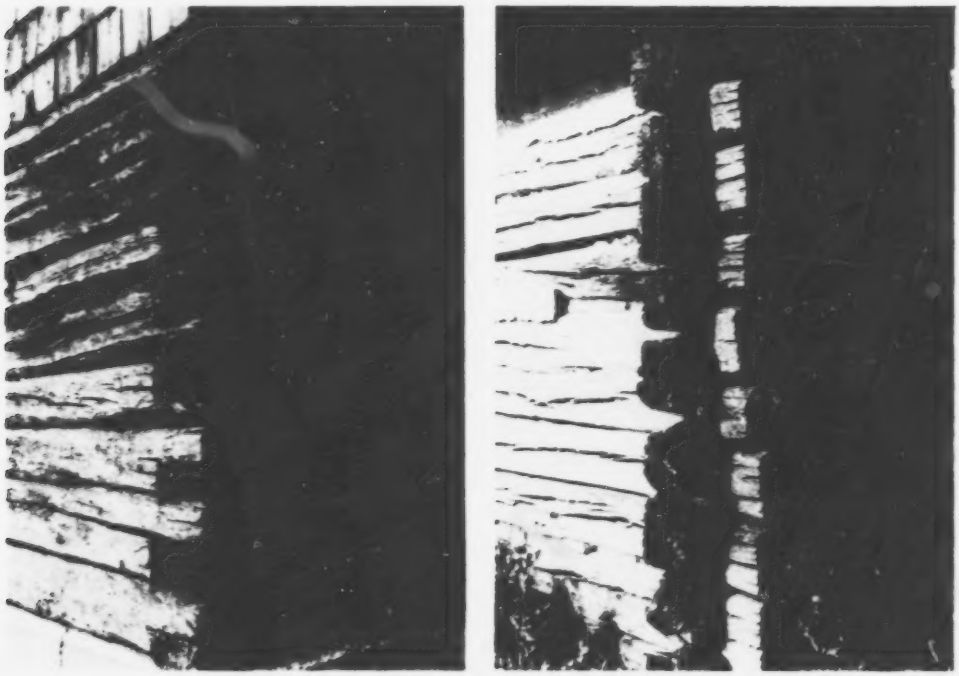


PLATE 84. Lap notches, on the left and lock notches, on the right, were occasionally used in the construction of log buildings in the Eastern Interlake.

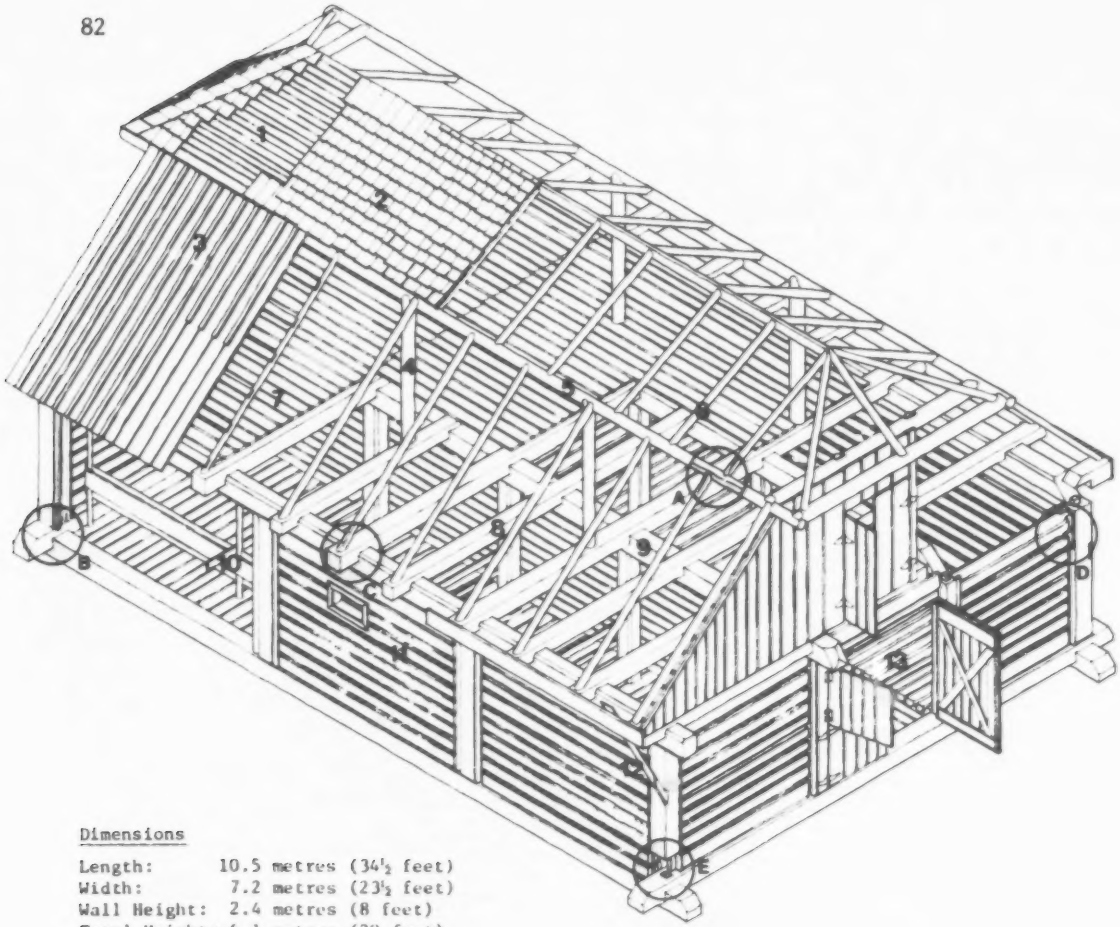
addition to the post and fill construction, it has an unusual hipped gambrel roof with split shingles on the crown and vertical board and batten roofing on the lower portions. The building was carefully constructed and displays several obviously well planned design elements (Plate 86). The gable end hips and lower roof eaves project out over half a metre, protecting the plaster coated walls from rainwash. The eave soffits were left open to improve loft ventilation and prevent spoilage of the stored hay. Large lock notches were used at the corners of the sill and plate logs to help keep the walls square as the building settled, a problem inherent with this type of construction.

Diagonal sway braces attached to the top of each corner provided added protection.

PLATE 85. Rostkowski barn, SW 4-22-1E, ca. 1925.

The vertical channels into which the log ends were fitted, were formed by nailing two wooden strips to the sides of the supporting posts rather than cutting a groove along the length of the post. This was an easier way of creating a channel and was quite common in Ukrainian built post and fill structures.

Prior to the 1920s thatched roofs were still common and were much more carefully constructed than those on the initial buildings. The hipped roof, which was better suited for the thatching process than the gable roof, was quite common during this time and even appeared on Galician structures. Milled lumber was used sparingly during the early 1920s and was usually reserved for the doors and gable ends. The thatched roofed barns rarely had lofts: hay was stored in stacks outside the structure. By the late 1920s new styles and construction methods were being adopted and traditional elements began to disappear. Thatched roofs were replaced with wooden or tin covered ones. With a change in roofing material, the roof shape changed as well. A lower pitched gable



Dimensions

Length: 10.5 metres (34½ feet)
Width: 7.2 metres (23½ feet)
Wall Height: 2.4 metres (8 feet)
Total Height: 6.1 metres (20 feet)

Building Materials

1) Roof sheathing: 25 mm (1") unplaned lumber; 100-200 mm (4-8") widths
2) Roofing "a": split wooden shingles
3) Roofing "b": board and batten; 25 mm (1") unplaned lumber
4) Posts: 100-125 mm (4-5") diameter peeled timbers
5) Purlins: 100-125 mm (4-5") diameter peeled timbers
6) Rafters: 75-100 mm (3-4") diameter unpeeled rails
7) Loft floor: 25 mm (1") unplaned lumber; 100-200 mm (4-8") widths
8) Joists: 150-175 mm (6-7") square hewn timbers
9) Girders: 200-225 mm (8-9") square hewn timbers
10) Stall partitioning: unplaned lumber
11) Walls: 150-175 mm (6-7") square hewn timbers
12) Diagonal bracing: 50 mm (2") widths; set into corner posts
13) Stable floor: 125 mm (5") square timbers; laid over earth

Connections

A) Rafters saddle-notched to purlins; nailed
B) Sill beam corners: lock-notch
C) Joists lock-notched at girders and top plates
D) Wall timbers fit into vertical channels formed by 50 mm (2") squared poles nailed to posts (tongue and groove joint)
E) Posts form mortise and tenon peg-joints with sill and plate

PLATE 86. Rostkowski barn: construction details.

shape became common (Plate 87), and the gambrel roof was appearing on many of the new barns being constructed. This was an improvement over the gable shape as it had a greater storage capacity (Plate 88). The use of concrete foundations and wood siding on the exterior of walls to eliminate the constant maintenance that mud plaster walls required, also appeared during this period.

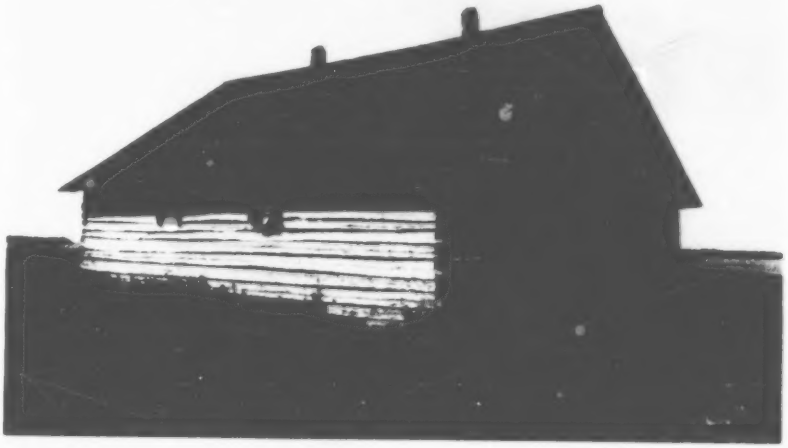


PLATE 87. Kwizina barn, SE 9-24-2E, ca. 1925.

PLATE 88. Chomokovski barn, NE 14-24-2E, 1934.

Despite the depression of the 1930s, frame lumber barns began appearing, although log construction was still occasionally used as late as the 1940s. In many cases these later log barns were constructed with timbers which were sawn square and joined at the corners with a simpler spiked lap (Plate 89). During the 1930s and 1940s, a variety of building materials, as well as designs, were experimented with. Barn walls were being constructed from poured concrete, fieldstone and an unusual cordwood or stackwall method popular in the Camp Morton area (pages 92-95).

PLATE 89. Gislason barn, SW 33-22-3E, ca. 1940. This corner detail shows the simple spiked lap joint.

During the post war period, few of the farm buildings constructed by Ukrainians in the Eastern Interlake displayed any traditional elements. They were all frame lumber structures of contemporary design similar to those being built in any other area of the province (Plate 90).

PLATE 90. Frame barn, SE 33-21-3E.

Granaries

Although only small amounts of grain were grown during the early years, most Ukrainian farmyards in the planning district included at least one granary. Most granaries were simple, one-roomed log structures with wooden floors and gable roofs (Plate 91). The walls were carefully chinked, and the exterior was whitewashed to give the building a traditional Ukrainian appearance. Granary walls were rarely given a mud plaster coating.

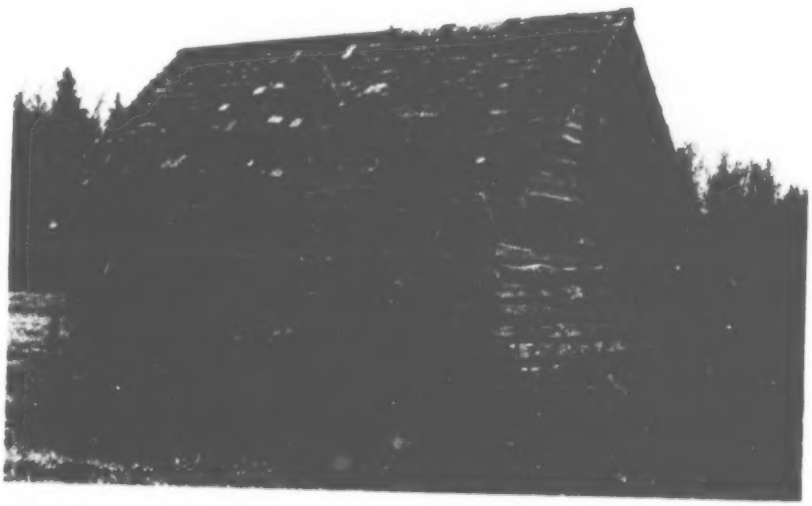


PLATE 91. Babiak granary, NE 1-18-3E, ca. 1925.

In later years the interiors of many of the granaries were sheathed with tin to better seal the structure and to help prevent losses to rodents. Bulk grain was not normally handled until the appearance of the self-propelled combine during the late 1930s and early 1940s, at which time granaries of modern design and frame construction were built (Plate 92).

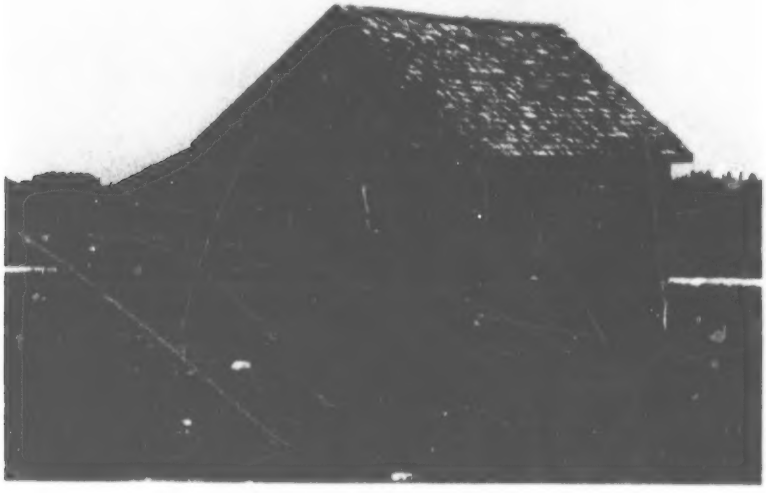


PLATE 92. Granary, SE 33-21-3E, ca. 1940.

Chicken Coops

The chicken coop was an integral part of the Ukrainain farmyard for many years. The raising of poultry was an important facet of pioneer life; they could be used for food, sale, or for feather tick bedding. When the settler's first house was replaced with a new structure, the original was often converted into use as a chicken coop. The poultry structures were usually low pitched gable roofed buildings with earth floors and mud plastered exterior walls and ceilings (Plate 93). Most had only one room, although a few of the remaining examples had a small feed storage room inside the main doorway. A characteristic of these structures, which clearly distinguisned them from other small farmyard buildings, was the large window openings along the south wall.

PLATE 93. Chicken coop, SW 8-18-4E.

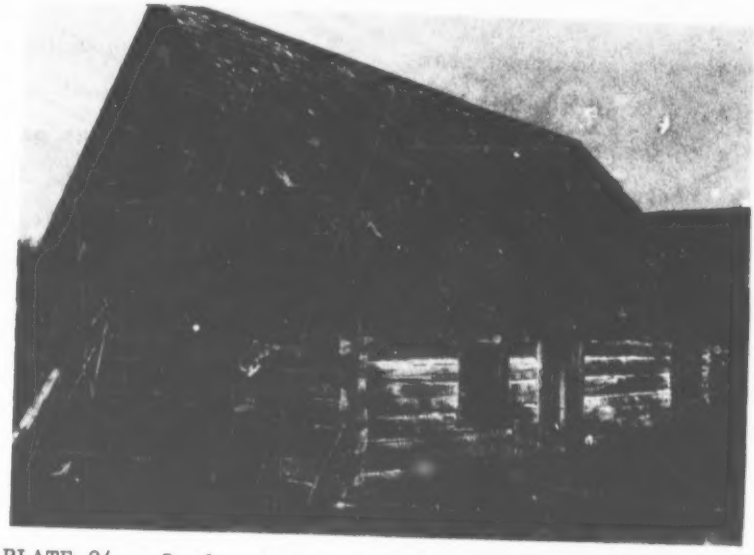


PLATE 94. Stelmach coop and hog barn, SW 27-24-3E, 1922.

This feature provided a bright interior that was necessary for good egg production. A well constructed chicken coop at SW 27-24-3E is an example that was combined with a hog shed (Plate 94). After the 1920s, individual structures were constructed especially for this function. Frame lumber structures began to appear during the 1930s on the farms where large flocks of poultry were raised (Plate 95).

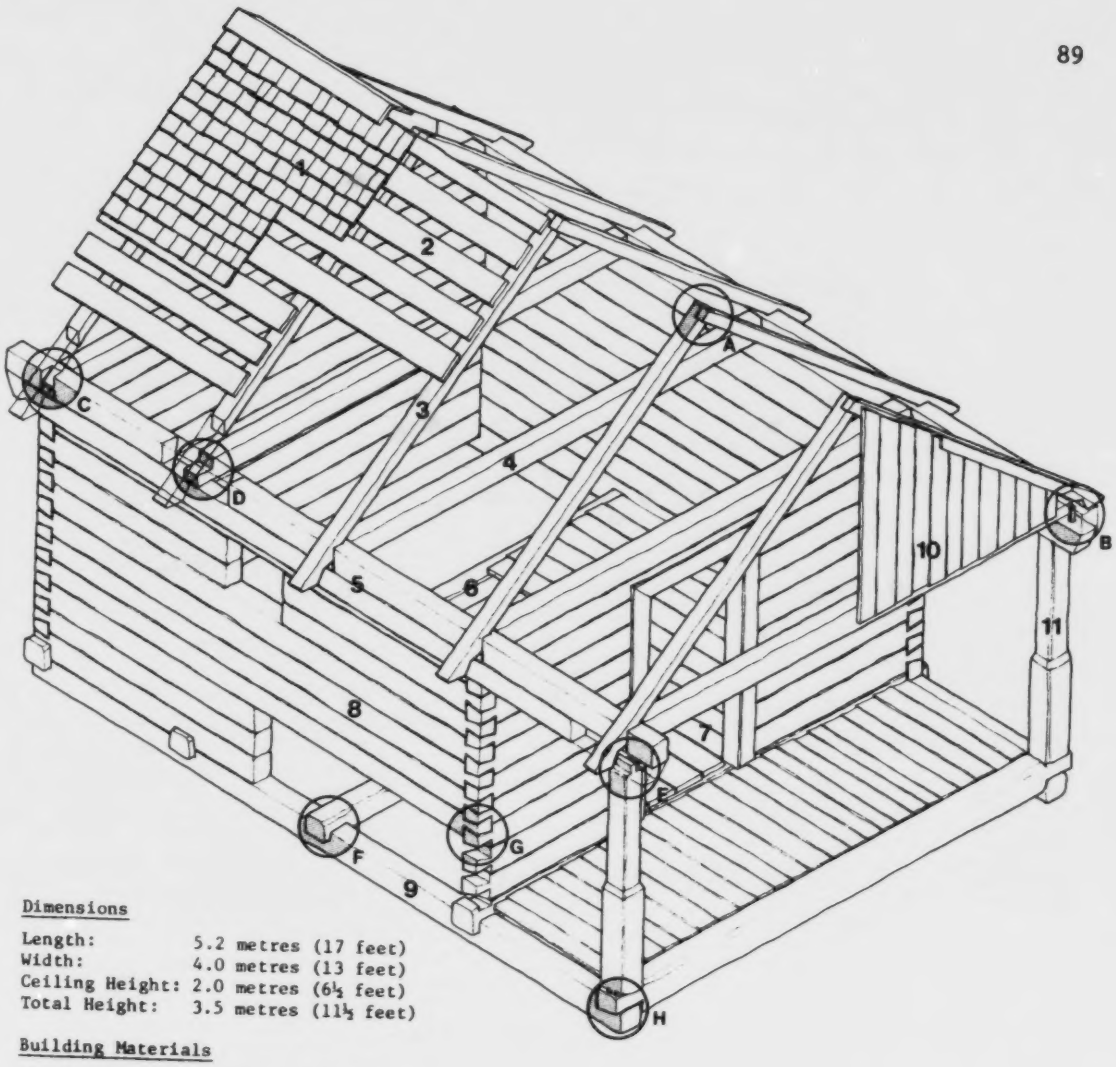
PLATE 95. Chicken coop, NW 10-22-3E.

Tool Sheds

Another standard component of early Ukrainian farmyards was the "komora" or tool shed, which was used to store harnesses, hand tools, small equipment and other items. Like the granaries and chicken coops, the tools sheds were small, single-storeyed, one-roomed log structures usually with wooden floors and in some cases, prominent gable front projections (Plate 96). This projection, accessed from the interior, not only provided additional storage space but sheltered an exterior work

PLATE 96. Lemecha komora, SW 23-21-3E, ca. 1920.

area as well. On the Lemecha komora, posts support the overhang which has a raised wooden platform below. Its expert construction features a variety of carefully cut and fitted connections (Plate 97).



Dimensions

Length:	5.2 metres (17 feet)
Width:	4.0 metres (13 feet)
Ceiling Height:	2.0 metres (6½ feet)
Total Height:	3.5 metres (11½ feet)

Building Materials

1) Roofing: split wooden shingles
2) Roof sheathing: 25 mm (1") unplaned lumber; 100-300 mm (4-12") widths
3) Rafters: 100 mm (4") square hewn timbers
4) Ceiling joists: 125-150 mm (5-6") square hewn timbers
5) Twin top plates: 150x175 mm (6x7") hewn timbers
6) Floor joists: 125-150 mm (5-6") square hewn timbers
7) Floor: 35 mm (1½") planks of various widths; nailed
8) Walls: 150x175 mm (6x7") hewn timbers
9) Sill beams: 150x175 mm (6x7") hewn timbers
10) Gable boarding: 25 mm (1") unplaned lumber of various widths
11) Porch columns: 100x125 mm (4x5") at top; 150x165 mm (6x6½") at bottom

Connections

A) Rafter lap-joint at apex
B) Top plates pinned together with 35 mm (1½") diameter wooden dowels
C) Rafter seat notched into top plate; nailed
D) Ceiling joist lap-joint at wall (top plate)
E) Column forms mortise and tenon joint at sill and plate
F) Floor joist and sill beam form lock joint
G) Corner joint: dovetail
H) Sill beam corner: half-dovetail

PLATE 97. Lemecha komora: construction details.

One example, at NE 16-21-3E, had a shed-roofed front projection that is now enclosed (Plate 98).

PLATE 98. Moga komora, NE 16-21-3E, ca. 1920.

Summer Kitchens

The summer kitchen, or kuchny, apparently had few antecedents in the Ukraine, but it quickly became a common part of the farmyard complex in the Eastern Interlake (Plate 99). With the food preparation done in the kuchny during the warm summer months the house was left comfortably cool and relatively free from insects. These structures

PLATE 99. Barylski summer kitchen, SE 4-25-2E, ca. 1920.

often doubled as a spare bedroom. Nearby the kuchny stood the traditional outdoor clay bake oven which was used for baking bread and other pastry products (Plate 100). Only four summer kitchens were identified in the planning district. One featured the gable front projection more commonly found on the tool sheds (Plate 101), while the others had simple gable roofs.

PLATE 100. An early bake oven. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

PLATE 101. Summer kitchen, SE 30-24-3E.

C. Camp Morton Stackwall Buildings

In the Camp Morton area a number of buildings were discovered that displayed a rather unusual construction technique. Referred to locally as "block-and-lime", but better known as stackwall building, this method of construction utilizes short sections of logs secured with mortar fill that are laid horizontally like bricks (Plate 102).

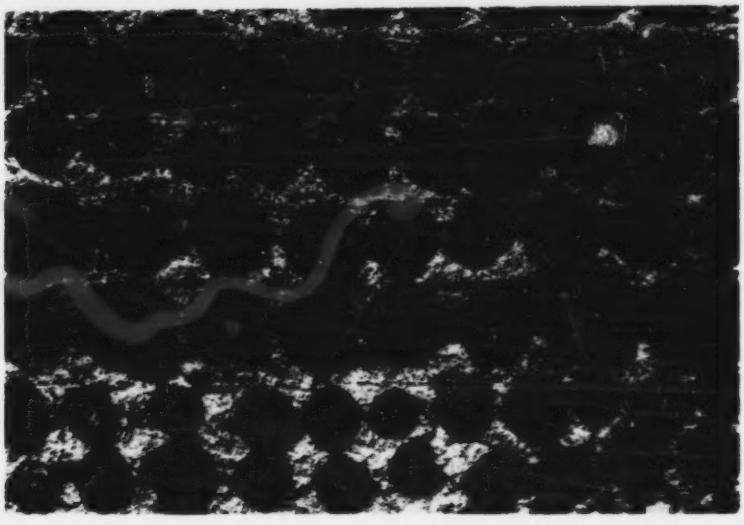


PLATE 102. A distinctive pattern of dark round butt ends against a background of white mortar appears on both the inside and outside of the finished stackwall.

The antecedents of the Camp Morton stackwall buildings are obscure. It is known that the first stackwall building in the area was the home of the late Colonel Richard Hunter-Young. The house was built in 1937 under Colonel Hunter-Young's supervision, by a local resident, Michael Dan. It is unclear whether Colonel Hunter-Young brought back knowledge of the stackwall technique after a vacation in the United States, or whether he was aware of some stackwall structures built at the old Piniak mine site in the Whiteshell region. In any case, the cheap and easy method of construction became quite popular for a time and shortly after the construction of Colonel Hunter-Young's house a number of local residents attempted their own block-and-lime construction.

In the Camp Morton area poplar logs, which had a rougher surface than spruce logs, were typically used in stackwall construction. Before erecting the walls the log sections were soaked overnight in a solution of bluestone (a blue-grey sandstone that contained much clay) to reduce shrinkage in the wood. Actual construction was straightforward. The log sections were laid in rows between vertical posts fastened to a concrete foundation (Plate 103). One hundred twenty or 140 mm (four or five feet) of wall was built up each day and allowed to harden overnight. The finished wall was capped with a plank top plate to which the roof rafters were fastened. In a number of cases the exterior walls were given a final covering of plaster to provide the building with a more finished appearance.

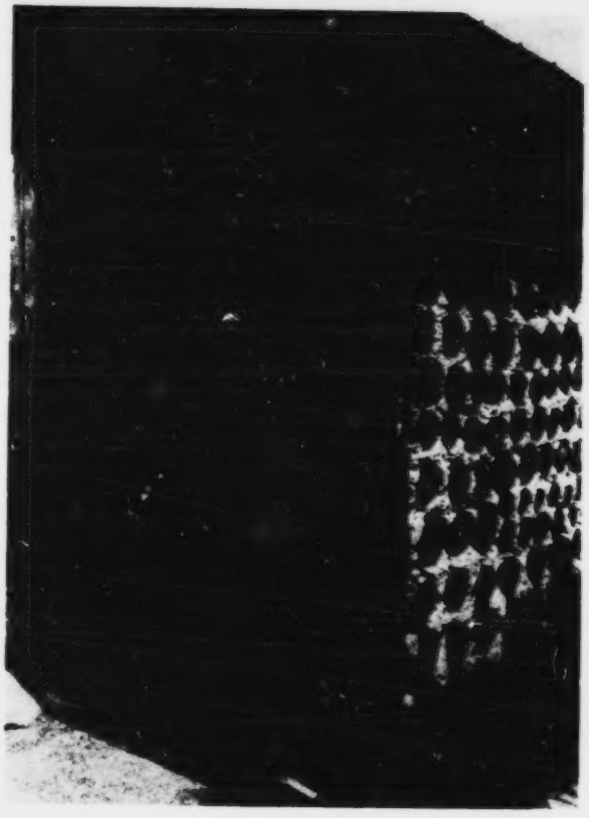


PLATE 103. To provide level guides and to strengthen the structure, two or three strands of barbed wire were stretched between the vertical posts after several courses had been laid.

An impressive group of stackwall buildings was located on a farmyard at NE 11-20-4E. A hog barn, chicken barn, machine shed and workshop were constructed during the 1940s. The hog barn no longer exists and the chicken barn, which once housed up to 800 chickens is badly decayed and is no longer used. The machine shed and workshop are in better condition and are both currently used (Plate 104). A well-known stackwall structure in the Camp Morton area, that was just recently destroyed, was a large barn covered by a graceful barrel-vaulted roof (Plate 105). The most complete collection of stackwall buildings is located on the grounds of the former Roman Catholic Children's Recreational Camp at Camp Morton (Plate 106). Seven vacant stackwall cottages are still standing in addition to a number of other early camp buildings. These cottages, which include several impressive two storey structures were built during the late 1940s by John Dan and were rented out to visitors to generate extra income for the camp's operation.

PLATE 104. Kunz machinery shed, NE 11-20-4E, ca. 1945. This structure is one of the largest stackwall buildings in the planning district.

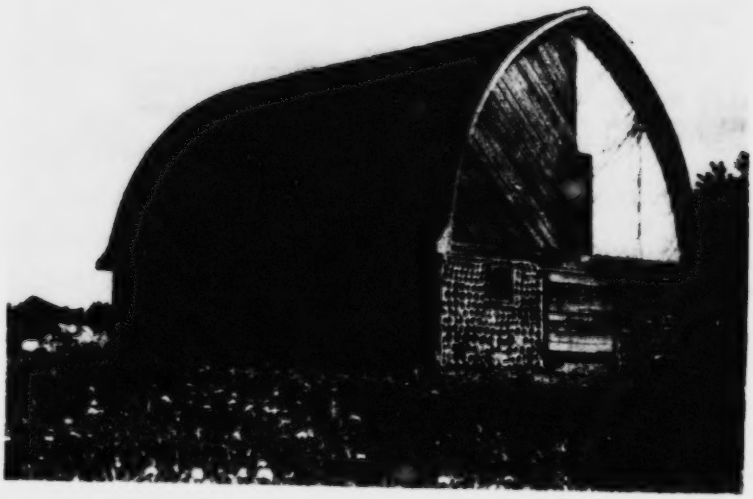


PLATE 105. Stackwall barn, NW 9-20-4E.

PLATE 106. Camp Morton stackwall cottages, ca. 1945.

D. Public and Commercial Structures

While residences and fishing and farm structures comprise the majority of early buildings in the planning district, there were various public and commercial structures built during the early years of settlement. Blacksmith shops, meat markets, carpenter shops, hotels, and general stores were common in the region's communities. Churches, community halls, schools, and post offices appeared in both the communities and throughout the rural districts.

Churches

Church construction was always a priority with the two major ethnic groups, and their buildings reflect their beliefs and their ethnic and cultural traditions.

The majority of the Icelanders in the planning district were Lutheran and their churches express the austerity of that faith. The buildings are simple, enlivened on the exterior with some Gothic Revival elements, including pointed arches over the entrances, pointed windows along the hall and towers topped with pinnacles (Plate 107).

PLATE 107. Hnausa Lutheran Church, SE 28-22-4E, 1905. The first church built in the north New Iceland area, this structure exhibits typical Gothic Revival elements, including the detailed gables above the pointed windows along the nave.

In accordance with their beliefs the church was not a demonstration of God, nor was it symbolic; it was simply a place where people met to hear

the teachings of God. To this end the interiors of the Lutheran churches were simple halls, with the pulpit situated at the far end of the hall.

Eastern European settlers to the Eastern Interlake generally followed one of three faiths. The Galician Ukrainians were usually Greek Catholic, the Bukovynians were Greek Orthodox while the Germans and Poles were typically Roman Catholic. Although churches in eastern Europe were often ornate structures, the humble situation encountered in Manitoba required a less ostentatious religious display that, nevertheless, still produced some interesting buildings.

Deeply rooted in Byzantine architecture most of the Ukrainian churches have common characteristics. Most striking are the domes, or banyas (Plate 108). Plans for these churches followed one of four traditional layouts: rectangular, designating salvation; star-like, representing leadership; circular, representing eternity, and the most common; cross-like, indicating crucifixion (Plate 109). The vestibule of most Ukrainian churches, at the west end of the building, was used for various ceremonial entries. Traditionally, the altar was to the east. The interior of these churches was usually more ornate than the exterior. The walls of the nave, where the congregation was seated, were often richly decorated and the ceiling was commonly painted blue and dotted with gold stars and angels to represent the heavens.

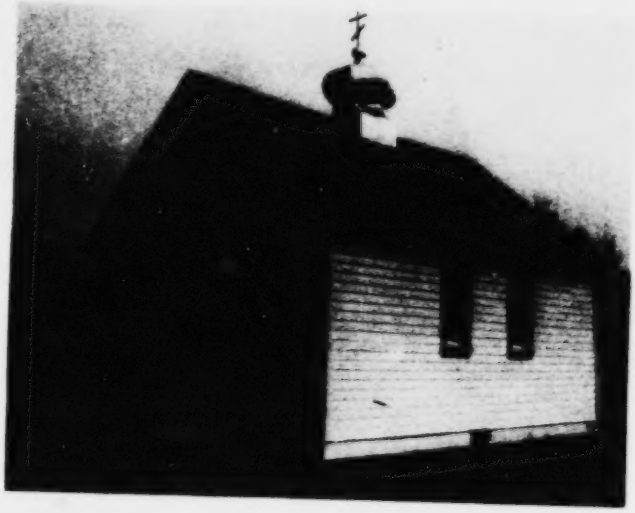


PLATE 108. St. Mary's Greek Orthodox Church, SE 28-23-3E, ca. 1915. This plain little building is identifiable as a Ukrainian church by the distinctive onion dome.

The visual focus of the ceremony, and of the building, was the richly decorated iconostasis, an icon-bearing screen that separated the sanctuary from the nave.

PLATE 109. Bjarmi Ukrainian Catholic Church, SE 10-23-2E, ca. 1915. The cross-like plan of this church is accented above the crossing by a small onion dome.

The German and Polish churches in the Eastern Interlake are more eclectic that either the Icelandic or the Ukrainian churches. Germans and Poles traditionally used Gothic Revival elements like the double lancet window and narrow towers topped with pinnacles surmounted by a cross (Plate 110). Some of these churches also displayed the rounded windows more commonly found on Roman Catholic churches. The

PLATE 110. Saints Cyril and Methodius Polish Catholic Church, NE 15-19-3E, 1921.

The interiors of German and Polish churches were planned like Ukrainian churches but were less ornate and had no iconostasis separating the nave from the sanctuary.

Halls

After 1920 a number of parish and community halls were constructed in the planning district to provide space for community cultural, social, and political functions. These buildings were simple halls that had few interior obstructions. However, the entrance faces were frequently embellished with some distinctive features. The boom town facade was a favourite device which concealed the plain structure and made the building both more eye catching and larger in appearance. The Riverton Community Hall is a good example of this kind of building (Plate 111). Halls of this type were easy to build and were relatively inexpensive. All these halls had stages, and in later years, kitchen and dining facilities, as well as small libraries which were used for adult education and reading clubs. Cultural activities including concerts and drama club productions were very popular in many of the Ukrainian parish halls.

PLATE 111. Riverton Community Hall, Riverton, ca. 1925. The only hint of the actual gable-roofed hall behind the boom town facade occurs with the pedimented rise along the cornice.

Schools

Schools in the Eastern Interlake Planning District date as far back as the earliest settlement in the region, and the dates of formation of the school districts offer a fairly accurate chronology of settlement. The schools were spaced about five or six miles apart so the children would not have to travel far to classes, and were therefore fairly numerous. At one time there were at least 40 schools in the planning district which not only served an educational role, but also served as meeting places and social centres for the residents of the surrounding area.

School inspectors from the Eastern Interlake reported that schools being erected after 1900 were frame buildings with stone foundations built according to the plans and specifications of the Manitoba Department of Education (Plate 112). The relative lack of

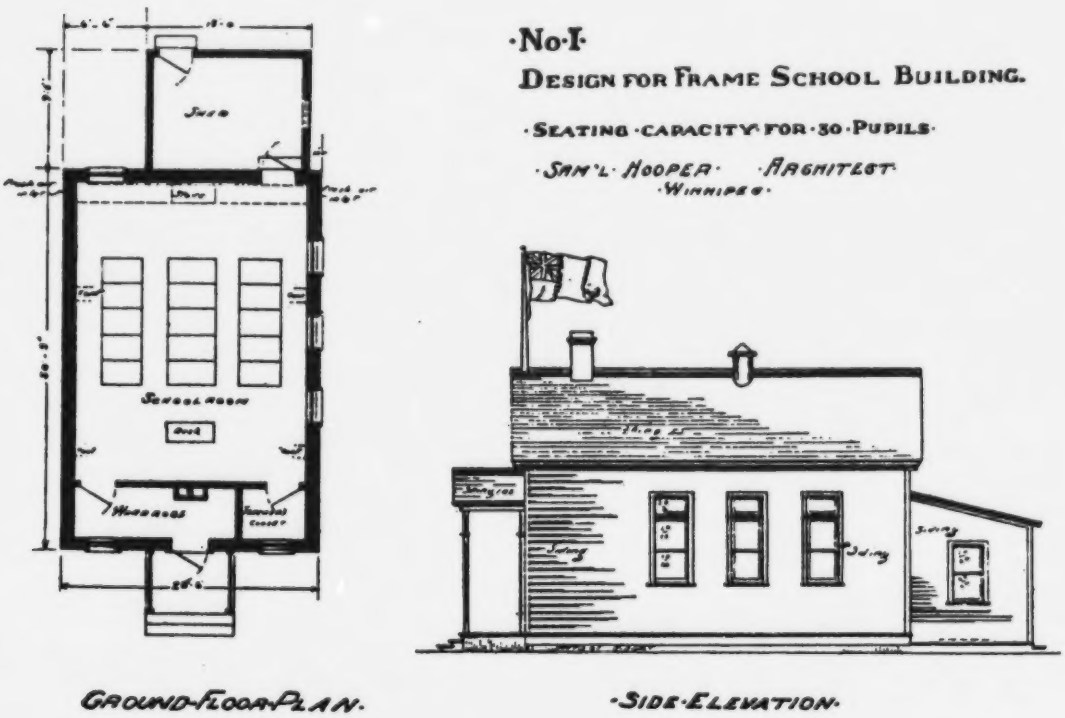


PLATE 112. School Design No. 1, 1903. While provincial architect Samuel Hooper drew up three possible school designs, the simplest, No. 1, was the most popular choice in rural Manitoba.

prosperity in the whole region and the fear of creating any debt through debentures, or delays in getting a school built, accounted for the simplicity and uniformity of style of these schools. A wood framed building with a small vestibule and simple gable roof characterized most one-roomed school construction (Plate 113).

PLATE 113. New Valley School, SW 33-22-1E, ca. 1930.

Larger collegiate or consolidated schools in the larger centres of Arborg, Riverton and Gimli were more impressive, usually consisting of a multi-roomed, one or two-storey solid brick, or brick veneer over frame structure, with a high stone basement and classical architectural features incorporated in the facade (Plate 114).

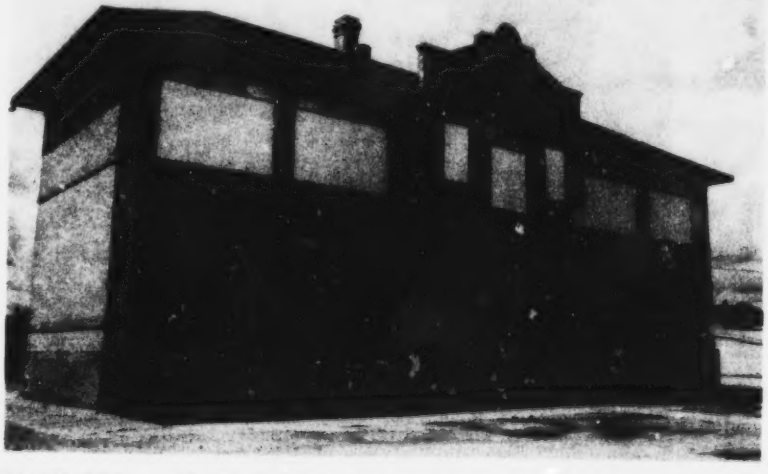


PLATE 114. Gimli Public School, Gimli, 1915.

With fluctuating school enrollments the consolidation of rural school districts was a regular occurrence after 1920. One school would be occupied by the local student population of the enlarged school district, while the remaining schools in the affected area were closed. In 1959 as a result of a referendum, all secondary school districts were consolidated into the Evergreen School Division #22, and new secondary schools were constructed at Gimli, Arborg, and Riverton. Elementary school districts continued to operate as before, until 1967, when all were dissolved as they too became part of Evergreen School Division.

Stores

General stores played a very prominent role in the community. In addition to providing essential staples to the population, they usually housed the local post office and acted as meeting places where settlers could exchange news. Very few of the early commercial establishments in the planning district still exist as the vast majority have been replaced or extensively renovated. The Tergeson store in Gimli is probably the oldest and the best preserved (Plate 115). The simple exterior of the building features an indented entrance and brackets under the roof soffit. The interior of the building remains largely unchanged over the years, and still has many of the early fixtures (Plate 116).

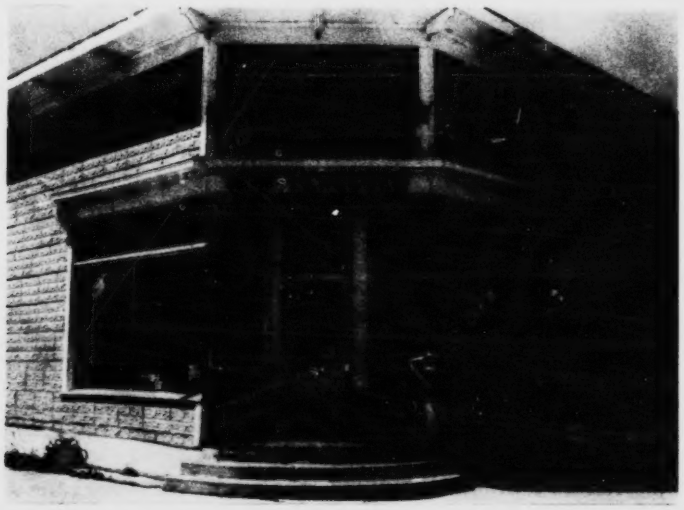


PLATE 115. H.P. Tergeson Store, Gimli, 1899.

PLATE 116. The interior of the Tergeson store still has many of the early fixtures, including counters and display cabinets, office furnishings, a large ornate cash register and an impressive pressed tin ceiling. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Railroad Buildings

The planning district is served by two railway branch lines. One runs close to the lakeshore and connects the communities between Riverton and the town of Selkirk, while the second runs from Arborg to the town of Grosse Isle. During the early years a number of service buildings including depots, loading platforms, storage sheds, and water towers were constructed in all the communities along these lines. However, with the improvement of highway transportation after the Second World War, the importance of the railways decreased and the buildings slowly disappeared. Only two former depots remain in the planning district. The Riverton depot was sold to a local resident who had it removed from its trackside location to a nearby site where it is awaiting renovations (Plate 117). The Arborg station was purchased by the R.M. of Bifrost, renovated, and now houses the municipal library (Plate 118).

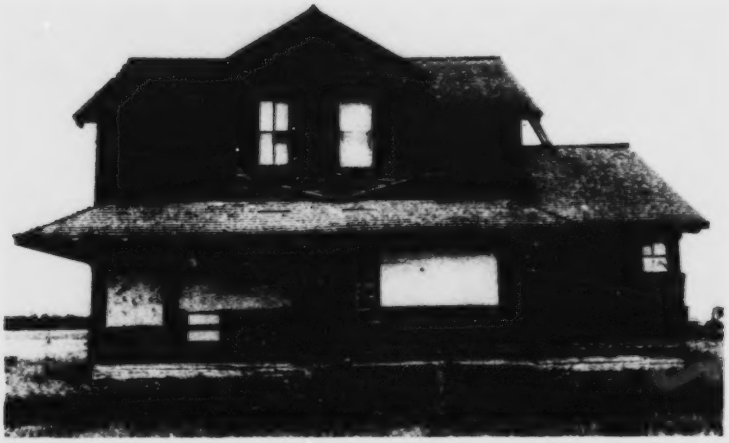


PLATE 117. Riverton depot; Riverton, ca. 1920. This structure was originally the C.P.R.'s Riverton station.

PLATE 118. Arborg station, Arborg.

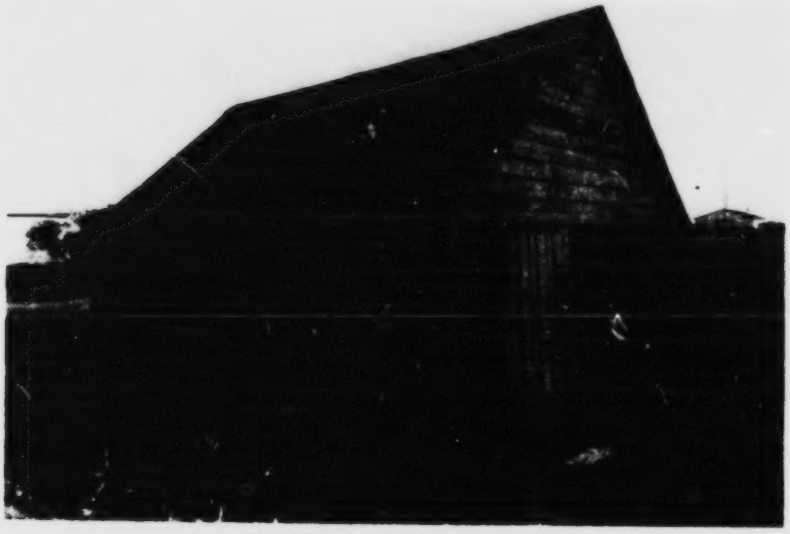
IV. SELECTED INVENTORY

This section of the report is comprised of photographs and descriptions of particular buildings selected because they are either superior or typical examples of specific building types, construction types or architectural styles. They are grouped by ethnic origin and by building type; basic information, including the original owner and date of construction, where known, are included.

The table below lists and categorizes all the 473 structures recorded during the initial building inventory. Of this total only 165 buildings, a representative sample of each type, has been included in the selected inventory.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Houses	192
1 storey log houses	64
1 storey frame houses	30
1½ storey frame houses	73
2 storey frame houses	15
stackwall houses	10
Farm Buildings	194
log barns	46
frame barns	24
stackwall barns	4
fieldstone barns	1
concrete barns	1
1-room log sheds	56
1-room frame sheds	6
log poultry coops	13
frame poultry coops	5
stackwall poultry coops	2
log summer kitchens	8
log implement sheds	2
frame implement sheds	3
stackwall implement sheds	1
log garages	3
frame garages	9
stackwall garages	4
other	5
Public and Commercial Buildings	87
churches	30
former schools	14
former teacherages	4
commercial buildings	29
railroad buildings	3
halls	7



1)
LOCATION
Hnausa
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
G. Leverik
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1880

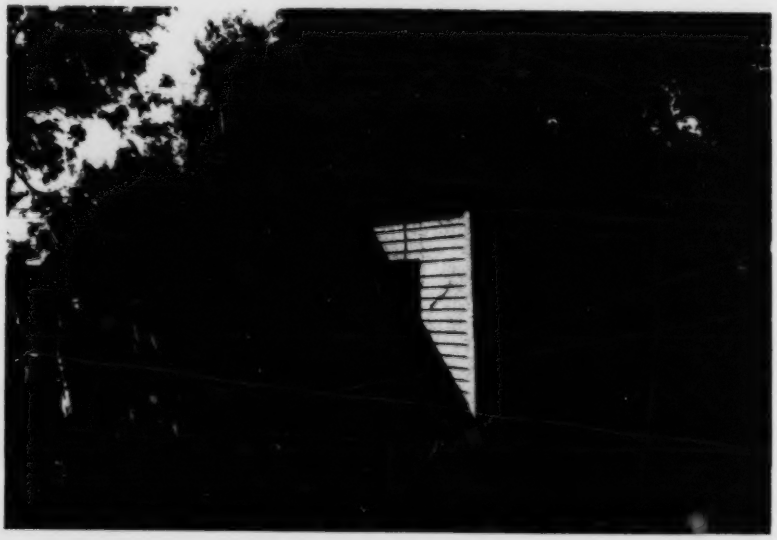
This small log structure resembles descriptions of some of the earliest Icelandic homes. The horizontal siding and roofing material on the structure are recent additions. According to local residents, it was used at one time for a house, and later as a blacksmith shop. It has been well maintained and is currently used as a storage shed.

2)
LOCATION
SE 19-22-3E
Arborg area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
L. & M.
Sigvaldson
ORIGINAL OWNER
G. Oddliefson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1890

This log building was one of the original homes in the Geysir settlement along the Icelandic River. Wood siding and a lean-to addition of frame construction were later improvements to the structure, which has been moved back from its original riverbank location. The shanty has since been removed.

3)
LOCATION
SE 17-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
B. Magnusson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Kristjan
Sniefald
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1895

The former Sniefald home was originally situated near the Lake Winnipeg shoreline on SE 8-22-4E, near Hnausa. It was recently moved several kilometres north to SW 17-22-4E, where it was used to house poultry. It is in good condition, although later gable-roofed additions which still exist at the former location have not withstood as well.



4)
LOCATION
2nd Avenue
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
Unknown

The origins of this structure are uncertain. Its size and fenestration pattern suggest log construction, and it appears in several early photographs taken of Gimli. It is well-maintained.

5)
LOCATION
SW 19-22-3E
Arborg area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
W. Sigvaldason
ORIGINAL OWNER
T. Borgfjord
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1890

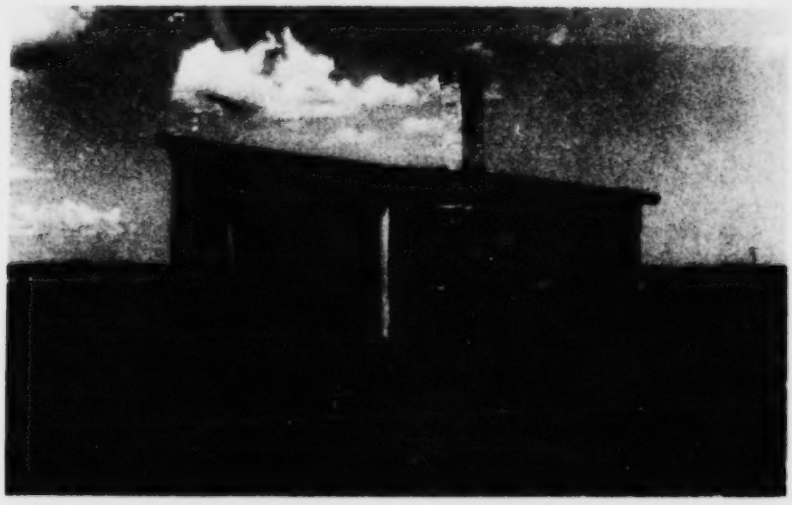
The former Thorstein Borgfjord residence is one of the oldest frame structures in the planning district. Like the Oddleifson log home, it originally stood on the banks of the Icelandic River in the Geysir area before it was moved to its present location. It is a well-constructed building despite its small size and features a number of decorative elements. These include a coloured glass transom over the doorway, bargeboards on the gable ends, and wainscotting on the interior walls. Although it now stands vacant, it is in an unaltered state.

6)
LOCATION
SE 23-22-3E
Geysir
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
V. Oddson
ORIGINAL OWNER
A. Sigurstein-
sson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1890

This small frame residence closely resembles the Borgfjord house. The use of balloon framing and square nails in its construction suggest its construction was prior to the turn of the century. Like most of the early frame residences in the planning district, it rests on a footing of loose fieldstone, and has no insulation in its walls. The building has been vacant for a number of years and is beginning to deteriorate.

7)
LOCATION
Front Street S.
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Oli Johnson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1900

One of the oldest structures in the town of Riverton, this former residence was constructed during the same period and in a similar manner to the two previous examples. It has only two small windows, both located on the gable front. The interior walls have recently been covered with plywood. It is in good condition and is currently used as a storage shed.



8)
LOCATION
NE 13-22-3E
Geysir area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
J. Gislason
ORIGINAL OWNER
S. Gudnason
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

In the areas of Icelandic settlement, one storey shed-roofed shanties of frame construction were the most common type of residences built around the turn of the century. Some, like this abandoned example, were small and simply constructed. They were known locally as bachelor shacks.

9)
LOCATION
2nd Avenue
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

Shanty residences built in the district's communities were usually carefully constructed and larger than those in the rural areas. This example in Gimli has a concrete footing and a later rear addition. It is one of several in Gimli which are still occupied.

10)
LOCATION
1st Avenue
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

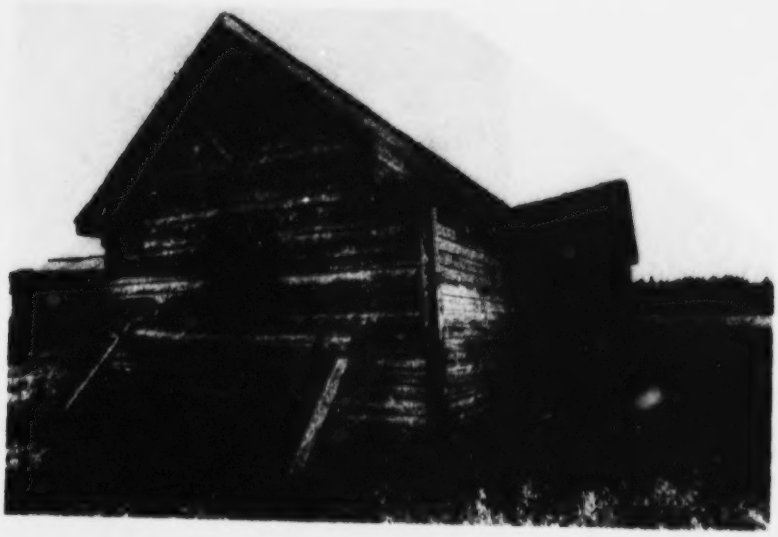
Similar in size and appearance to the previous example, this shanty home in Gimli was sheathed in later years with insulbrick siding. On this example, the rear addition projects on the right hand side.

11)
LOCATION
SW 23-22-3E
Geysir area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
W. Gislason
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

Located in the Geysir district. This former shanty residence is one of the largest found in the rural areas of the planning district. It was occupied until quite recently and much of its early furnishings still remain.

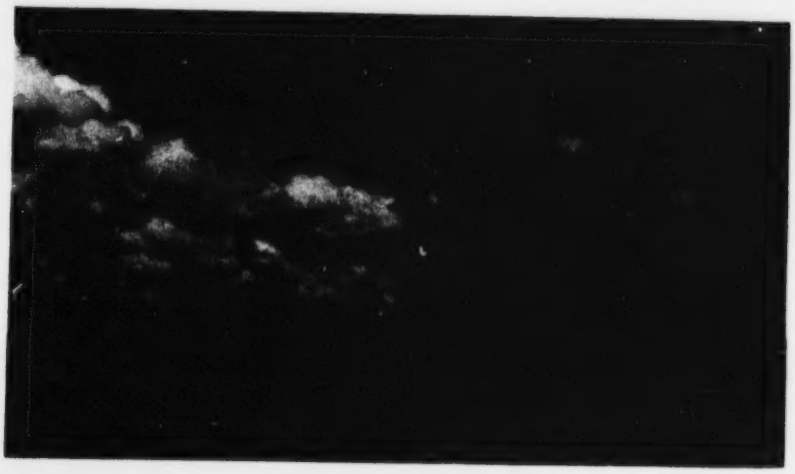
12)
LOCATION
SE 17-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
B. Magnusson
ORIGINAL OWNER
S. Halldarsson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

Although vacated for many years, this small shanty has been well maintained and is used as a storage facility.



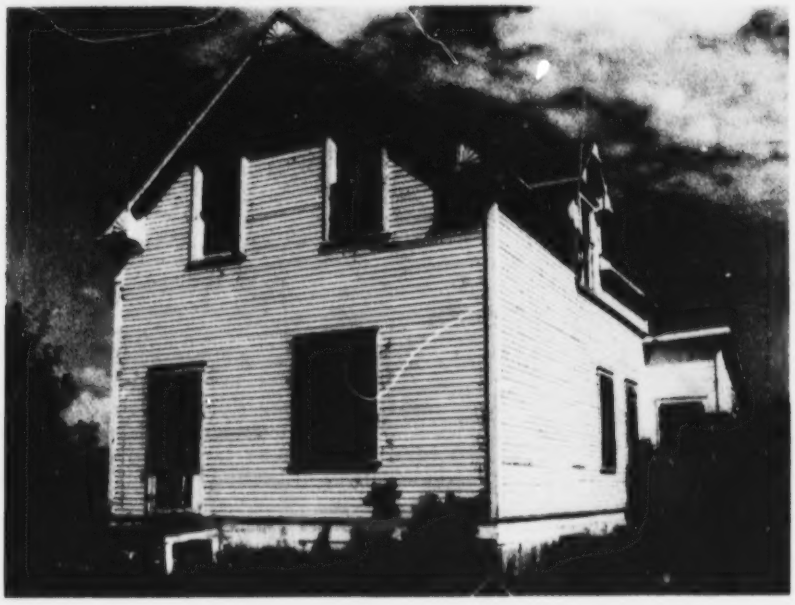
13)
LOCATION
NE 17-23-2E
Vidir area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Helgi Holm
ORIGINAL OWNER
Egill Holm
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1906

This shed with a gable-roofed addition, in the Vidir district, reveals another typical kind of Icelandic structure built in the Eastern Interlake. In this case it was common that the shanty section was built first and the larger gable-roofed part added later. The larger portion here was added three years after the construction of the shanty. Despite the plainness of such buildings, decorative attributes were not lacking. The diamond-shaped window in the attic storey, the moulding that runs around the roof eave and the plywood cut outs at the eave corners create interesting features on this otherwise standard building.



14)
LOCATION
SW 24-22-3E
Geysir area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
T. Oddson
ORIGINAL OWNER
F.S. Sigmundsson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

The 1½ storey gable-roofed residence with shed such as this one, was the most popular type of home in the Icelandic areas of the planning district, from about 1905 to 1920. This structure is one of the smaller five-room type. It has been unoccupied for a number of years, and is currently used for grain storage.



15)
LOCATION
NE 27-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
S.S. Johnson
ORIGINAL OWNER
G. Helgarson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1908

The floor plan of this six-roomed gable-roofed house with shed is reversed from most remaining examples. The main entrance is on the left side although the shanty entrance is still on the right side. The house features decoration including sunburst mouldings at the eave returns and gable apex as well as a patterned gable end. The structure was raised in the 1920s to add the basement.

16)
LOCATION
SW 29-21-4E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
L. Einarson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

This residence, just recently vacated, has the more typical six-roomed gable-roofed with shed floor plan. Both the main entrance and the shed entrance are located on the same side. The common eave return is present, but without the sunburst mouldings.

17)
LOCATION
SE 5-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
P. Orzech
ORIGINAL OWNER
Jon Bjarnson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

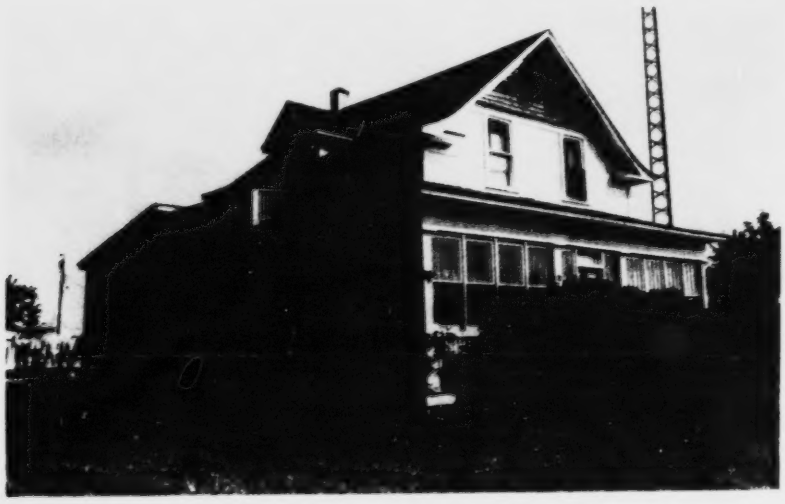
This five-roomed gable-roofed house with shed has typical decorative features. The alternating colours on the gable shingles are distinctive. Although the house was recently vacated it is in good condition.

18)
LOCATION
1st Avenue
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

While the original siding on this six-roomed house has been covered, the gable decorations are original. The concrete basement was added later.

19)
LOCATION
River lot 17
Arborg area
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Sena Jackbson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Gudrun Johnston
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1903-1909

Named "Stadarbakka" (Strong Riverbank), this residence has undergone some interesting changes. A small shanty was built first, in 1903. This was supplemented in 1908-09 with a typical 1½ storey gable-roofed addition. At this stage the gable dormer on the east side, the decorative sunburst motifs on the gable ends, as well as the diagonal pickets on the main gable end were included. Finally, a large wraparound verandah and a small roof deck were added. The house is fairly well maintained although the second storey windows have been replaced.



20)
LOCATION
NW 17-23-2E
Vidir area
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Thor Stefanson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Gunlenay Holm
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1910-1921

This impressive Icelandic house began, as did so many others in the planning district, as a simple shanty. The large gable-roofed section was added later. The newer section was enhanced by a number of features. Especially notable is the wraparound verandah that encloses the house. The verandah is detailed with square columns, pickets and is provided with abundant light by the half wall of sash windows. The gable dormer seen on other gable and shanty structures is here enhanced with a small balcony. The gable end of the main roof is detailed with eave returns and dark shingling in the peak just above the second floor windows. The house has been well-maintained and is in good condition.

21)
LOCATION
32 3rd Avenue
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Rae Valgardson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Eric Geddes
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

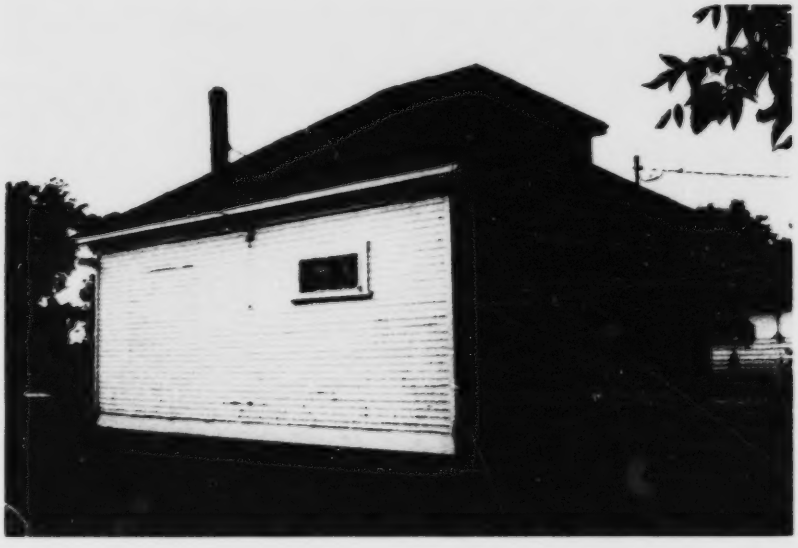
This early Icelandic house features a covered verandah on the south and west sides and an enclosed balcony above the main entrance. Tapered square columns support the verandah roof. A bull's-eye window beside the entrance is an uncommon feature on a farm residence within the planning district. The building is fairly well-maintained.

22)
LOCATION
SW 31-22-3E
Geysir area
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Marg Simundson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1918

The complex appearance of the roof on this early Icelandic house is created by a variety of roof pitches and roof directions. A shed-roofed dormer on the right side and a shallow-pitched porch extension add to the diversity of the forms. Glass block has replaced the original sash window on the ground floor facade. The house has been raised onto a concrete block foundation since its construction and the building is in very good condition.

23)
LOCATION
River Road
Arborg
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

One storey bungalows like this were common in the planning district during the 1920s. This particular house was actually an addition that was made to the original shanty at the back. The hip roof of this small house is enlarged like the previous example by the addition of a projecting dormer.

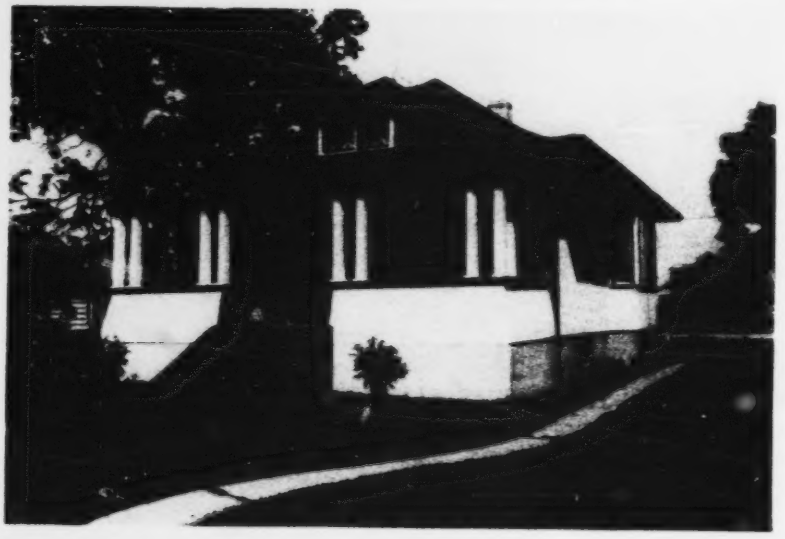


24)
LOCATION
King Street N.
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

This house is a more subdued version of 23).

25)
LOCATION
Thompson Dr. N.
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Norman Baldwinson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1930

Another variation of the basic gable-roofed residence and shed is found in Riverton. The same shed-roof, hip roof and attic window are present here, but the house is enlarged with an enclosed verandah that runs across the south face of the building. The concrete block foundation has ensured the house's survival and the building still retains its original horizontal siding.



26)
LOCATION
77 3rd Avenue
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
K. Syczylo
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

Some of the planning and detailing of this house are strikingly similar to the work on 31). The same basic plan, bay window placement, verandah column motifs and attic dormer are present. This house may simply be a more elaborate version of the simpler cottage-style house. The house is in good condition, having been well-attended since its construction.

27)
LOCATION
NE 17-22-4E
Hnausa
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
M. Johnson
ORIGINAL OWNER
L. Johnson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

This 2½ storey residence was one of the first large frame houses built in the Hnausa district. The typical Icelandic form, with its enclosed porch, hip-roofed central dormer and fenestration pattern is distinguished by the use of green shingling on the second storey. The building is well maintained and in good condition.

28)
LOCATION
River Road
Arborg
PRESENT USE
Occupied
apartments
PRESENT OWNER
Harold Einarson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Dori Erlendson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1914

This attractive house, one of the first large residences in Arborg, combines a number of distinctive architectural elements. The large second storey overhang creates a commodious porch. The weight of the gable extension is supported by two stout columns. Large brackets on the main face are also featured on other areas of the house. Bay windows on either side of the house create an animated wall surface.

29)
LOCATION
Queen Street N.
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
T. Jonasson
ORIGINAL OWNER
T. Jonasson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1899

This house may be the oldest in Riverton and was once used as a stopping house. It was on the main colonization trail through the Eastern Interlake and the house was enlarged on the west gable end to accommodate more rooms. By 1916 the hotel's business was curtailed with the advent of rail links to the south. The wing extension was removed at this time. The simple house has a few details worth noting. A shed-roofed porch is supported by square columns with modest capitals. The gable ends are detailed with triangular inserts that display the traditional sunburst motif.

30)
LOCATION
Hnausa
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
G. Leveriuk
ORIGINAL OWNER
S. Thorgilsson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

One of the largest houses in the Hnausa district this house was constructed for S. Thorgillson, a store owner in the community. The house was later used as a hotel and then abandoned. The building has been renovated recently.

31)
LOCATION
River lot 9
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
S. Bjarnason
ORIGINAL OWNER
T. Stefanson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1918

Eaton's catalogue supplied the plans for this large 2½ storey residence. Odder Olafson built this house for Thordandud Stefanson in 1918 and then constructed at least two others like it (32 and 33). This design is characterized by a bay window on the west side and a large open verandah across the south face. The verandah is supported by twinned square columns in the centre and by three columns at the corners. The detailing of the railing is enhanced with some decorative elements. The roof of the house is distinguished by two gable roofs and a central shed-roofed attic window. The two gable eaves are supported by brackets. The house is in its original condition and is one of the best-preserved houses in the planning district.

32)
LOCATION
River Road N.
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Sigmar Johnson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1919

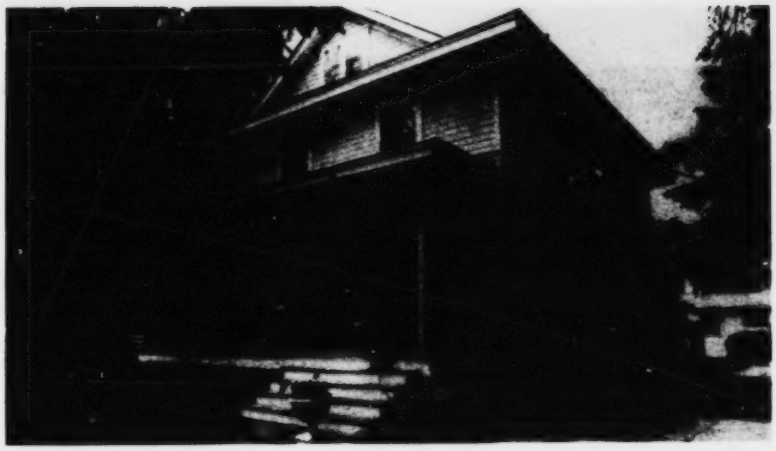
The rear view of the same kind of house above reveals some major alterations that have been made to the form and appearance. The small back porch, present on the other house is, here, extended across the back. At the front the open verandah has been removed and a simple gable-roofed addition has been made. New windows and new siding have also transformed the house. Finally, the decorative brackets that animated the roof line of the earlier house are substantially reduced in scale. While these modifications have upset the charm of the building, they have helped preserve it.

33)
LOCATION
King Street S.
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Mrs. O. Olafson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Odder Olafson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1920

Odder Olafson built this house, the third of the three houses constructed using Eaton's catalogue plans, for himself a few years after he constructed the first one. The building has the same basic massing as the other two but the house has been significantly simplified. The verandah is not as elaborate. The roof is also altered. The two gables featured on the earlier houses are absent here, replaced by a simpler straight eave. The same attic window is still present, although in this case it is roofed with a hip rather than the shed used in the earlier two houses.

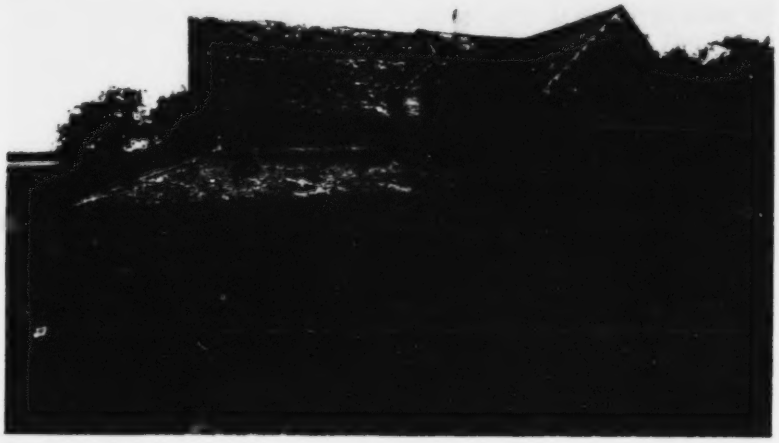
34)
LOCATION
River Road
Arborg
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
S.A. Johnson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Dr. Bjornson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1912

One of the largest early Icelandic houses in Arborg, this interesting residence features some notable architectural elements. The massing of the building is animated by two two-storey bay windows, a gable dormer, little hip roofs in the gables and a long enclosed porch. The porch is framed by engaged columns that are linked by semi-circular cut out elements. While some of the windows have been replaced there are still a number of the original leaded lights in the house. The building is very well kept and is in a fine state of preservation.



35)
LOCATION
4th Avenue
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
J. Tergeson
ORIGINAL OWNER
H.P. Tergeson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1909-1910

This residence is the original home of one of the pioneer residents of Gimli. The Tergeson residence is a typical 2½ storey Icelandic residence. The large hip roof, with its large flared extension is accented by two gable dormers. On the west side a two storey bay window provides some animation to the flat wall. The walls themselves are divided vertically by a moulding between the ground and second floor. The porch provides some notable detailing. Unfluted Ionic columns support a plain entablature relieved only by a dentil band below the verandah eave. The building is in good condition and its historic connections make it a significant home.



36)
LOCATION
SW 7-23-4E
Riverton area
PRESENT USE
Vacated
PRESENT OWNER
Thom Bjornason
ORIGINAL OWNER
Halli Bjornason
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1914

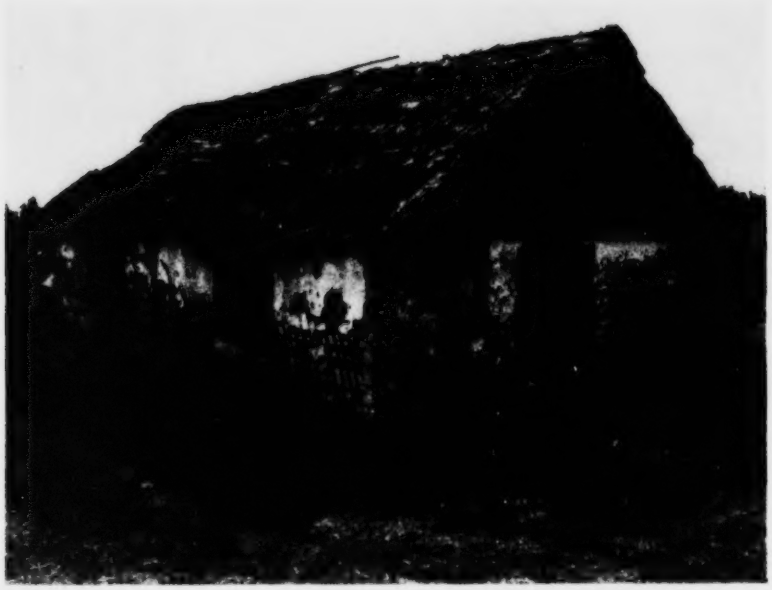
Situated in a picturesque setting along the Icelandic River, this large elegant Icelandic house is one of the most distinctive buildings in the planning district. Many typical Icelandic architectural features are recognizable here, but the building is embellished with a number of unique details. The standard gable-roofed residence with shed layout is altered so the shed section is larger than was usually the case. Also evident are the gabled dormer and the large wraparound verandah that was added in 1934. What distinguishes all these features is the massing and detailing. The shingling, ridge crowns, stylized dragon heads and bargeboards on the gables of the roof animate the profile. The interior of the house is as notable as the exterior. Hand-painted shields decorate the dining room walls. The house has been abandoned for 25 years and the effects of this neglect are manifested. The building has been badly vandalized and the holes in the roof are resulting in a weakening of the whole structure.

37)
LOCATION
NE 1-18-3E
Foley area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Tony Babiak
ORIGINAL OWNER
Lawrence Babiak
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1900

This structure is probably the oldest Ukrainian building in the planning district. This typical two-roomed Galician residence features rough dovetail notching on the round logs and the remains of mud plaster below the eave extension. The interesting roof, hipped on the west end and with a simple gable on the east is not original. The original thatched roof was replaced by the present one during the 1940s. The ceiling of the house is constructed using rails, mud and straw. Some damage has been done to the building. The rear wall has been cut away to accommodate farm machinery. The south wall and part of the roof have collapsed from structural failure.

38)
LOCATION
SW 4-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Melvin Troyan
ORIGINAL OWNER
Harry Halyk
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

The north-south orientation of this old Galician house is an anomaly within the planning district. Most houses were oriented east-west to take advantage of the wind protection and sun exposure. The steep pitch of the roof indicates that the present shingled cover was not original. The age of the building, indicated by the split rails and mud used for the ceiling, suggests that the roof was originally thatched. The building is part of a yard set, but it is in a state of deterioration. The poor foundations have resulted in a sinking of the walls and major alterations to the interior and the exterior to accommodate farm machinery have disturbed the structure.



39)
LOCATION
SW 23-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
John Huk
ORIGINAL OWNER
John Lemecha
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

A typical Galician-style house, this is one of the few Ukrainian residences that is oriented north-south. The entrance and fenestration patterns remain true to Ukrainian traditions. The construction of this house features lock joints, a large ridge beam and rough cut rafters. The roof is probably not original and the present one, which is rotting badly, is causing steady deterioration of the structure.

40)
LOCATION
SW 26-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
John Bergman
ORIGINAL OWNER
J. Lefko
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

This building is one of the very few early one-roomed Ukrainian homes located in the planning district. In order to facilitate even plastering of the walls and neat corners the saddle notched logs were cut back and framed with vertical boards to act as purchase. The rest of the house is covered with the more conventional diagonal purchase covered with mud and plaster. The wide overhang eave extensions and pent that characterized other Ukrainian houses are present here. The structure is in fairly good condition.

41)
LOCATION
SE 22-23-2E
Vidir area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
W. Wawruck
ORIGINAL OWNER
A. Wawruck
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

This early single-roomed home, with its hewn logs and dovetailed corners, was more carefully constructed than the previous example. Like the Lefko home, it had a lean-to addition of frame construction added in later years.

42)
LOCATION
NW 24-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Chicken coop
PRESENT OWNER
Gordon Walton
ORIGINAL OWNER
Stefan Dohan
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

The eybrow vent in the roof of this Galician house is the only one found in the planning district. These vents were a common feature when thatch was used for the roof, but became less popular and less functional with the introduction of shingled roofs. The hipped roof on the building is also a feature found on only a few other Ukrainian houses. The door in the east room was originally a window that was enlarged when the building was converted into a chicken coop. While the main portion of the building is still in fairly good condition the bottom logs are beginning to rot.

43)
LOCATION
NW 1-18-3E
Foley area
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
A. Pamkowski
ORIGINAL OWNER
M. Pamkowski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1915

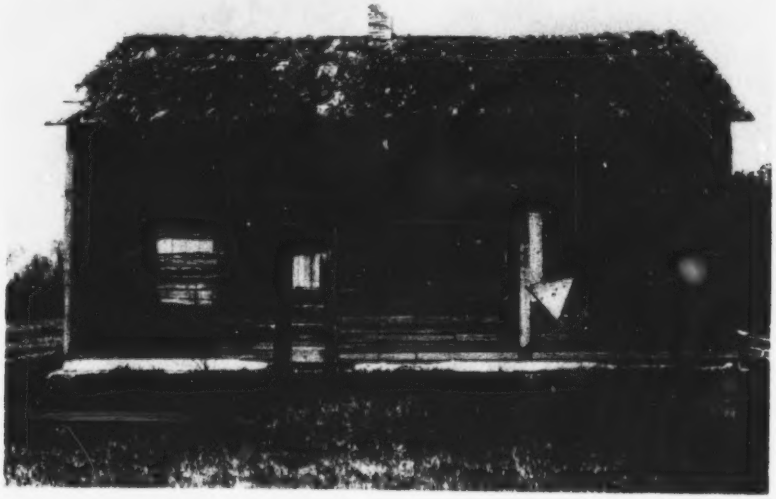
This two-roomed Galician style home is one of only three log houses in the planning district still occupied. The exterior walls are covered with a variety of materials, including insulbrick siding, press board, and plywood. The wooden shingles on the roof have been covered with modern asphalt roofing. The upper storey bedroom is also a relatively recent addition.

44)
LOCATION
SW 27-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Joseph Stelmach
ORIGINAL OWNER
Wasyl Stelmach
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1922

This typical two-roomed Galician house is in excellent condition. The well-built structure is one of a number of good farmstead buildings on a yard in the Shorncliffe area. This house replaced an earlier one-roomed thatched structure that was demolished to build the present building. The tight fit of the logs precluded the need for chinking and plastering, although the logs were whitewashed to help preserve the wood and to improve their appearance.

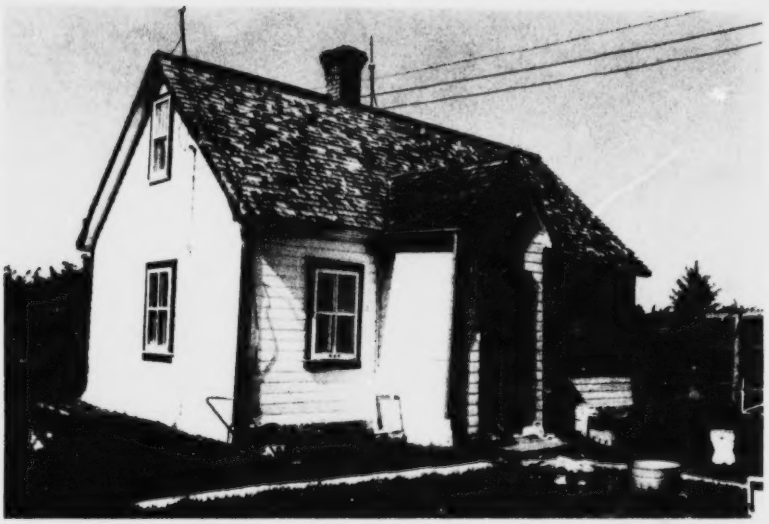
45)
LOCATION
NW 21-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
M. Marchand
ORIGINAL OWNER
Anton Owchar
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

This house offers a slight deviation from the typical Galician plan. The west room, "mala khata", is almost as large as the east room, "velyka khata". In traditional Ukrainian plans the east room was considerably larger. The two-roomed building, part of a yard complex, exhibits some interesting features. Very large logs, still in good condition are joined with expertly-cut dovetails. The purchase and plaster that originally covered the house is still intact below the eaves.



46)
LOCATION
SE 35-18-3E
Foley area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
P. Kravetz
ORIGINAL OWNER
Mykola Myketa
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

A number of transitional features distinguish this large Ukrainian house. Its 1½ storey height, its plan size and the shallow-pitched roof are not generally associated with traditional Ukrainain architecture. However, some basic Ukrainian characteristics are still evident. The back of the building reveals well-cut dovetails on the squared logs that were once covered with willow purchase and plaster. The good condition of the building is aided in part by the poured concrete foundation.



47)
LOCATION
NW 2-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Avald Schmidt
ORIGINAL OWNER
J. Maximchuk
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This Galician style house features a small enclosed vestibule in the centre of the south wall. The building has been finished with horizontal siding and, as a result, the state of the original log walls is not known. The concrete foundation, which has ensured the building's state appears to have been added later.

48)
LOCATION
NE 30-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Mr. Sahawski
ORIGINAL OWNER
A. Baraski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

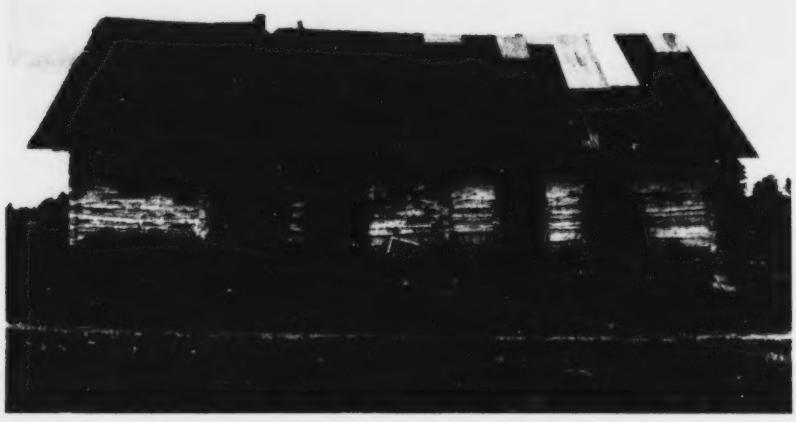
This Galician log house has been refinished with drop siding. Some light decorative elements enhance this structure. Filigreed bargeboards on the eaves outline the roof while the pent extension, with the little brackets, helps isolate the roof from the plain walls. The outset courses of the brick chimney also contribute to the charm of the house. The building is in very good physical condition.

49)
LOCATION
SW 10-23-2E
Vidir area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
J. Bobbie
ORIGINAL OWNER
H. Klym
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This is one of only six Bukovynian style Ukrainian houses in the planning district. The typical three-room plan with a central doorway and chimney is evident here. The main entrance has shingling and bargeboards on the eave extension. While the building was originally constructed of logs, it was covered with drop siding around 1920. The siding is showing signs of deterioration, but the covered logs are still in a well-preserved state.

50)
LOCATION
SE 10-23-2E
Vidir area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
S. Bobbie
ORIGINAL OWNER
P. Humeney
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

Another Bukovynian house stands half a mile from the above example. This residence features the traditional three-room plan and a detailed central doorway. In this case the projecting porch is absent although a gable dormer in the roof accents the door's position. The hipped roof on this house is a more typical Bukovynian feature than the gable roof. Like the above house, this one was originally constructed of logs and then reclad with horizontal drop siding. The logs underneath are visible from the back and reveal excellent workmanship. This structure was unfortunately destroyed by fire shortly before this report was published.

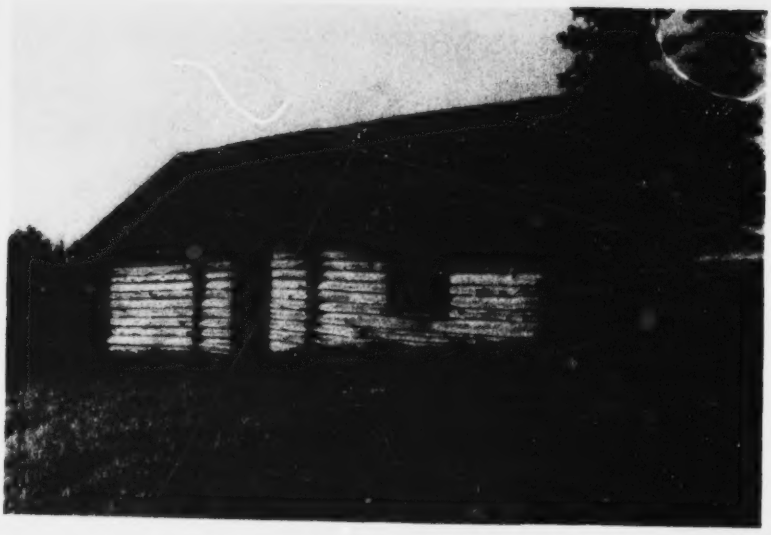


51)
LOCATION
SW 15-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Poultry coop
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
S. Huk
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This long Bukovynian house has a more unusual fenestration pattern than other Bukovynian houses in the planning district. The door is centrally located, but the adjoining window and the two windows in the east room are formal anomalies. Instead of being reclad with horizontal siding, as was typical, this house was covered with shingles. There is no visible foundation supporting this structure, which may account for the roof swayback that is developing.

52)
LOCATION
NE 3-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Machinery shed
PRESENT OWNER
V. Perstupa
ORIGINAL OWNER
D. Petrishen
CONSTRUCTION NAME
ca. 1915

Although the hip roof and three-room plan suggest Bukovynian origins, this house was originally a two-room structure that was enlarged with an extension on the right side. Most of the front wall in the addition has been removed to facilitate storage of farm machinery.



53)
LOCATION
SE 5-22-1E
Framnes area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
J. Iwaniuu
ORIGINAL OWNER
A. Leschynski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

Another Bukovynian style house, this structure features well built saddle-notch corner joining on the unsquared logs. While the roof is likely not original the large eave overhang and gable extension exhibit the Bukovynian heritage. The building was once plastered without the use of purchase and the logs are now clean of any clay or plaster remains. A large clay hearth in the ceiling that enclosed the two stove pipes, as well as the long gap in the roof suggest that the house had an unusually large chimney. The well-kept building sits with a number of other abandoned but well-maintained, farmstead structures.

54)
LOCATION
SE 27-19-3E
Dnister area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
A. Kuzniak
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This Bukovynian style house is probably the largest of the traditional Ukrainian houses in the planning district. The shed on the back is a later addition. The interior has been altered slightly but is still complete. The original whitewash and plaster have been removed to permit the attachment of the horizontal siding. This house is in fairly good condition.

55)
LOCATION
NE 23-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
H. Barokolski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This L-shaped log house, though Polish in origin, is characterized by many typical Ukrainin elements. Dovetail notching, purchase and plaster, shingling in the gable ends and on the pent extension are all distinct Ukrainian features. While some plaster is washing off the lower portions of the walls the purchase and upper portions of the plaster is largely intact.

56)
LOCATION
NE 23-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Adam Rech
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

Another L-shaped Polish building, this house reveals the same basic fenestration pattern and chimney location as the one above. The three-room plan has been enlarged with a little porch addition in the crook of the L. The structure is in good condition, is well-maintained and is part of a good farmyard set.

57)
LOCATION
SE 16-25-2E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
J. Petrachek
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

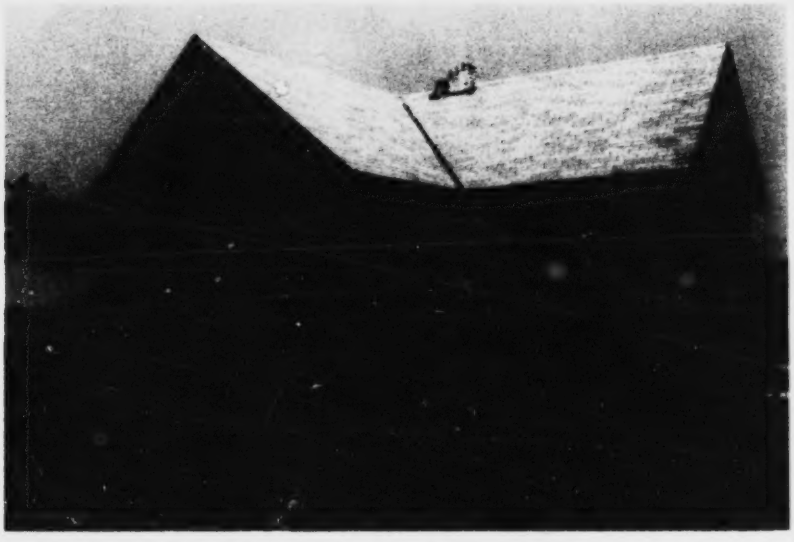
This residence incorporates the typical shed-roofed porch addition on the east side of the elbow. The building still has much of its purchase and plaster intact. That the roof space was used for storage, if anything, is indicated by the omission of any hatches or windows in the gable ends.

58)
LOCATION
SE 4-25-2E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Edward Barylski
ORIGINAL OWNER
Andrew Barylski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

Although not as well-constructed as some other log houses, this reclad residence is interesting nevertheless. It is another of the L-shaped Polish homes and is similar to the house above, 57), 3.2 kilometres north. A comparison of these two is enlightening. This building exhibits the transition made from traditional styles to a more typical Canadian style of residential building. The exterior siding, the porch addition and the sash windows are features not typically found on earlier Ukrainian houses.

59)
LOCATION
NE 16-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Karl Moga
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This large Polish house is unusual within the context of the planning district. The L-shaped plan and 1½ storey height are distinctive as are a number of other elements. While the second storey appears to have been used only for storage (there is no interior access) an elaborate balcony and decorated gable end were built. This balcony had an extension around the south and east exposures of the L. Dark shingling on the gable ends and in the roof above the whitewashed walls provide a picturesque aspect to the house.



60)
LOCATION
NW 27-23-3E
Ledwyn area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
C. Bonkowski
ORIGINA OWNER
T. Bonkowski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

This L-shaped house was only recently vacated and is in very good physical condition. The original wood shingled roof has been covered with asphalt shingles while the mud plaster-coated log walls have been covered with horizontal siding.

61)
LOCATION
SE 3-22-3E
Jaroslaw area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
R. Kardashinski
ORIGINAL OWNER
R. Kardashinski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This residence, unlike the more common L-shaped house built by many of the Polish settlers in the planning district, is oriented north-south and has south-facing entrances on the gable end and the rear shanty addition. When the log structure was covered with siding, during the 1920s, several decorative elements, including bargeboards, roof cresting, eave returns and stained glass transoms, were added. The building was in the process of being demolished while this report was being prepared.

62)
LOCATION
SW 27-20-3E
Berlo area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Frank Eires
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

Although this German log house, in the Berlo area, was built without the distinctive roof extension, the use of post and fill construction denotes its heritage. Vertical posts with grooves cut in them accepted the cut tongues of the short horizontal logs piled atop one another. The building was once covered with a shallow layer of plaster and whitewash. The ground logs and floor of this structure are rotting out, but the rest of the building is in good condition.

63)
LOCATION
SW 27-20-3E
Berlo area
PRESENT USE
Unknown
PRESENT OWNER
Larry Gottfried
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
Unknown

This is one of the few remaining German log houses found in the planning district. The original log structure has since been covered, but the roof displays its German heritage. The wall is set back on the west side to provide room for a covered porch area and protection for the plastered walls. On the south side the roof is extended for the same reasons. While the building has been extensively renovated the original floor plan is complete and the condition of the wall logs is good.

64)
LOCATION
SE 15-20-3E
Berlo area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
John Fraz
ORIGINAL OWNER
Adam Schnerch
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

Although this house exhibits dovetail notching rather than post and fill construction the roof has a typical German profile. Some decorative remnants like the shingling in the second storey gable end and little sunburst motifs at the gable peaks enhance this old building. The function of the vertical boards that have been inset into the plaster is unclear. They may have been intended as nailing strips for horizontal siding that was never applied.

65)
LOCATION
Front Street
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Oli Johnson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This net drying shed is one of the few Icelandic fishing structures still extant in the planning district. The balloon-framed structure was tall so it could accommodate the nets which hung from the second storey. Other provisions were also made for the net drying. The 15 mm (6") drop siding was left off the gable end peak and also off the top of the side walls. This facilitated air circulation in the building and promoted quicker drying.

66)
LOCATION
Front Street
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Rudy Eastman
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
Unknown

This Icelandic fishing structure is unique in the planning district. It was transported to the area from Loon Straits 35 years ago where it had been used as a storage facility at a fish camp. These buildings were common north of the planning district, but they are not common in the district.

67)
LOCATION
Rosmon Road
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Stefan Olafson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Hannes Jonson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

A third Icelandic fishing building has some resemblance to traditional Icelandic architecture. The former fish storage shed very closely resembles descriptions of early Icelandic architecture. The vertical board and batten siding, the steep roof and the inset batten details above and below the windows are characteristics of an earlier architectural heritage. This building was moved to its present location from Front Street in Riverton and the roof was recovered with an asphalt siding.

68)
LOCATION
NE 17-22-4E
Hnausa district
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
M. Johnson
ORIGINAL OWNER
L. Johnson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1935

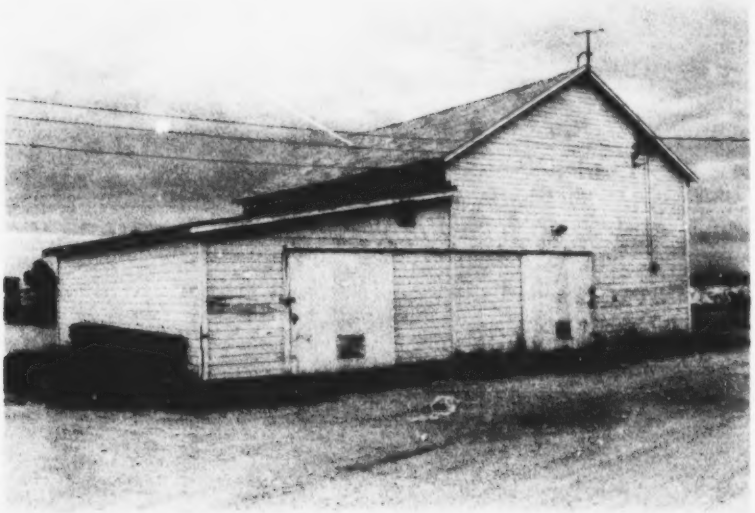
The gable-roofed section of this structure was used to store nets and other fishing equipment. The lean-to on the right was used when the nets, which were spread over racks, were dried and repaired. The lean-to section on the left was a later addition used as a garage.

69)
LOCATION
SE 5-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
P. Orzech
ORIGINAL OWNER
Jon Bjarnson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

This shanty storage shed was once used for the storage of nets and other supplies, although it now stands vacant.

70)
LOCATION
SW 17-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Boyd Magnusson
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

Another Icelandic shanty outbuilding, this example has its entrance on the side wall. It too was used as a store house for fish nets and supplies.



71)
LOCATION
SW 15-21-4E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

Located at the mouth of Drunken Creek, this structure is one of only three fish processing plants remaining the planning district. The main work area was located in the gable-roofed section while the refrigerated storage area was in the shed-roofed section.

72)
LOCATION
SE 16-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

This former fish packing plant is similar to the example above. The nondescript building features a gable-roofed main structure adjoined by a shed. The gable roof ridge is interrupted by a long air vent. Although the building is apparently used only for storage it is in very good physical condition.

73)
LOCATION
Centre Street
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Museum
PRESENT OWNER
Gimli Development Corporation
ORIGINAL OWNER
Rubbins Incorporated (Chicago)
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1919

Portions of this structure date back to 1919 when a Chicago-based company established the Gimli Fisheries, the first fish processing station in the planning district. Since 1919 it has changed owners several times, and a number of additions have been made. The building now houses marine artifacts and displays relating to Icelandic and Ukrainian settlement.

74)
LOCATION
SE 8-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
B. Magnusson
ORIGINAL OWNER
K. Sniefald
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1895

This structure is probably the oldest farm building in the planning district. It is constructed of hewn logs, with dovetailed corners and is covered with a rough lumber roof. The wood siding is a later addition.

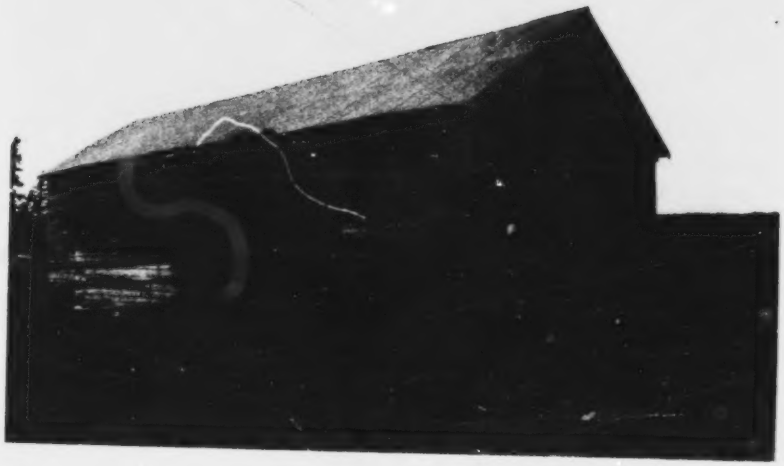
75)
LOCATION
NW 4-22-3E
Geysir area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
Unknown

Sitting in an abandoned farmyard in the Geysir district, this little shack is one of the few remaining typical early Icelandic shanty farm buildings in the Eastern Interlake. The building is in a poor state with skewed walls and rough horizontal siding. The small twin doors on the front of this structure suggest it was used to house hogs.

76)
LOCATION
River lot 8
Riverton area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Albert Eyolfson
ORIGINAL OWNER
G. Eyolfson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1912

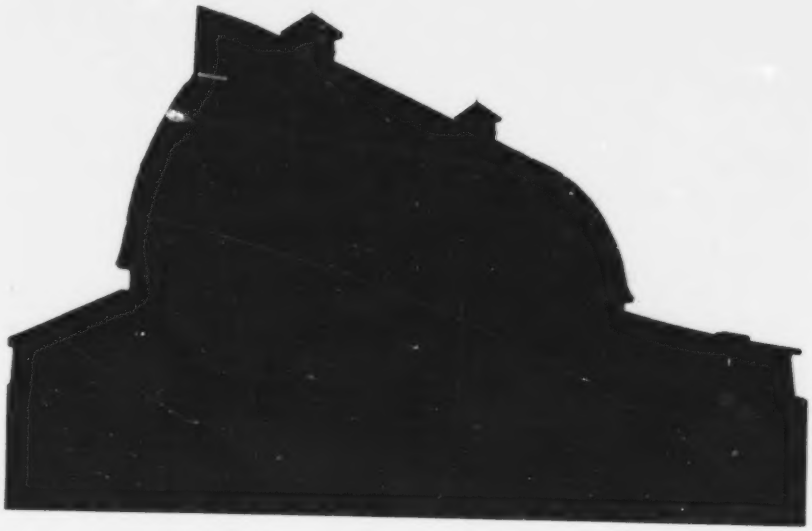
This structure is the oldest remaining barn in the Icelandic areas of the planning district. It is of frame construction and is not unlike many other barns (of similar size) constructed during this period in other parts of the province. It held about a dozen head of stock, and had a calfing pen in the lean-to section at the left.

77)
LOCATION
SE 29-23-4E
Riverton area
PRESENT USE
Cattle barn
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920



Few Icelanders were primarily involved in large scale agricultural production. Most devoted their time to the fishing industry on Lake Winnipeg. Those who did farm built straightforward but modern frame barns. This cattle barn, still in use in the Riverton district, is a good example of the typical Icelandic barn constructed during the 1920s.

78)
LOCATION
NE 13-22-2E
Arborg area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
F. Gudmundson
ORIGINAL OWNER
B. Gudmundson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1925



This interesting Icelandic barn reveals the adaptations made to Canadian innovations. Framed inside with laminated beams, served by a hay sling with its attendant large loft doors and roof extension and covered with horizontal drop siding, this barn combines some of the newest features available in the 1920s. The building once housed cattle but is now only used for storage.

79)
LOCATION
River lot 25
Arborg area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
M. Borgfjord
ORIGINAL OWNER
J. Borgfjord
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

Dairying was an important agricultural activity in the Arborg area during the 1920s and a variety of barn types were constructed. Several steeply pitched gable roof types such as this example were common during this period. The small gable roofed addition on the left was a milk storage area. The original wood-shingled roof was covered by tin sheeting in later years.

80)
LOCATION
SW 19-22-3E
Arborg area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

This example is virtually identical to the one above, and is located only a short distance from it. Like the Borgfjord barn, this example is still in good condition but is no longer used, as dairying has recently declined in the planning district in favour of grain production.

81)
LOCATION
NE 6-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
P. Potoski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

There are only a few early Ukrainian barns remaining in the planning district. This barn, in the Hnausa district, and the one below in the Arnes area, are two of the best examples. This structure clearly shows the rafter cuts and notching that were used to secure the roof. The purlins that ran horizontally across the rafters are gone, as is the thatch that originally covered the loft. The round logs are well-preserved and most of the chinking is still intact. The expertly dovetailed corner notches have contributed to the longevity of this building.

82)
LOCATION
NE 16-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Karl Moga
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This Ukrainian barn was once plastered and whitewashed on the outside to provide more insulation for the animals inside. The chinking, purchase and even some of the mud plaster are still intact. Like the barn above, this structure features unsquared logs. In this case, however, the corners are joined by saddle-notches and the interruptions in walls are connected by the post and fill procedure. Although the roof has seriously deteriorated remnants show that it was originally board and batten. The roof was likely thatched before that. The building is still in reasonably good condition even though the roof has gone.

83)
LOCATION
NE 23-19-3E
Central Gimli
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Adam Rech
ORIGINAL OWNER
A. Kuzniak
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

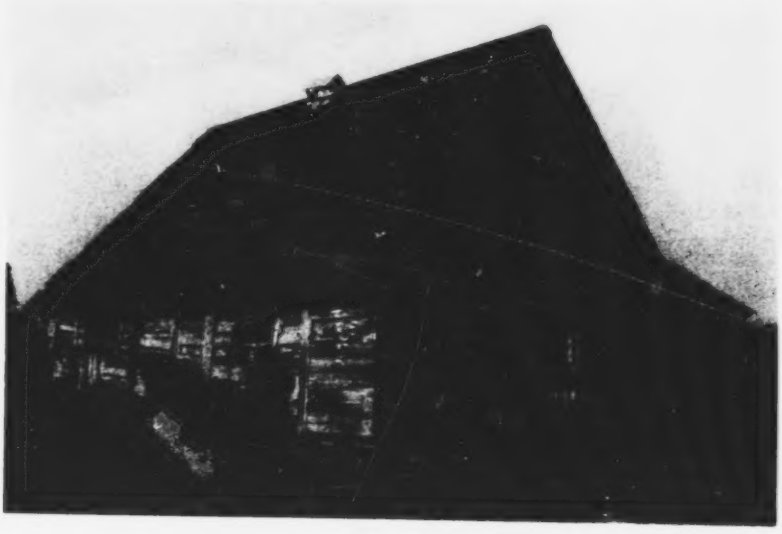
This little stable is part of a very good farmstead in the Gimli area. Straight but roughly-hewn logs are lock-notched for solid corner joints. The roof is likely original although the vertical gable end boards are probably replacements.

84)
LOCATION
SE 19-18-4E
Foley area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Peter Spuzak
ORIGINAL OWNER
Panko Spuzak
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

This stable is similar in size and appearance to the above example. It was originally used to shelter a few head of cattle. When a larger barn was constructed, the earlier building was used as a pig barn. As the original mud plaster coating was washed from the exterior walls, scrap pieces of tin were applied to cover the spaces between the logs.

85)
LOCATION
SW 36-24-2E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

The corner lock joints on this interesting Ukrainian barn are unusual. Because of the rectangular log profiles, the appearance of the saddle-notched corner is uncommon. The steep roof on this structure may not be original. This is suggested by the more modern appearance of the rafters, planks and shingles. The interesting picket motif creates a pleasant pattern on the loft gable end.

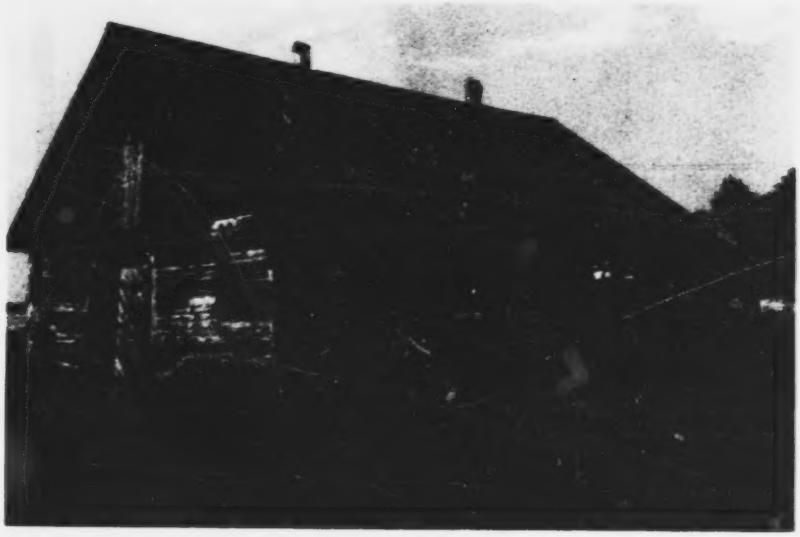


86)
LOCATION
SW 36-23-2E
Ledwyn area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Nick Harasym
ORIGINAL OWNER
W. Harasym
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

This structure exhibits some of the typical features found on the early Ukrainian barns in the planning district. The steep roof indicates that the barn was once covered by thatch. When shingles became available the more flammable rye grass thatch was replaced by wooden shingles. The gable end pent appears to be a remnant of traditional Ukrainian architecture, as it likely served no functional purpose.

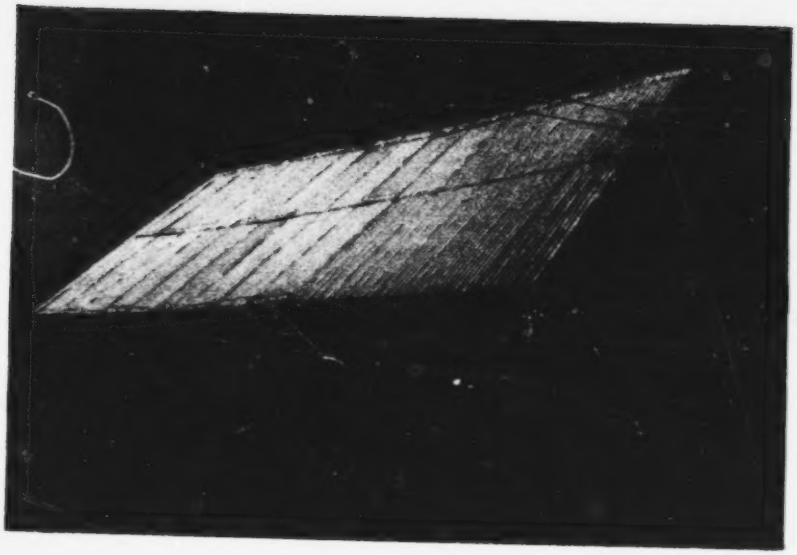
87)
LOCATION
NW 21-24-3E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Anton Owchar
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

This little Ukrainian barn, originally for cattle, exhibits straightforward but competent construction. The large whole logs are expertly dovetailed and the small spaces between logs reveal hints of mud and straw chinking. The extended ridge beams are enhanced by an interesting feature. The beams are cut to fit over the dovetail below and are also cut on top to form the little decorative extension. The rest of the building reveals typical construction detailing. The roof with its planking and shingles is likely original. This barn is part of a fairly well-preserved farmstead set.



88)
LOCATION
SE 9-24-2E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Richard Plett
ORIGINAL OWNER
Wasyl Kwizina
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

Built around the same time and in the same general area as the above structure, this is another well-constructed, well-preserved cattle barn. Long logs along the side walls were hewn and competently joined. The structure shows no signs of having been plastered. The plain appearance of the building is relieved by the diagonal boards on the double doors and by the two little shingled attic vents atop the roof ridge.



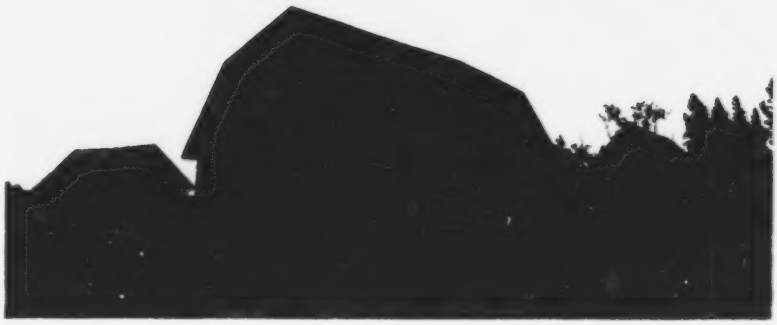
89)
LOCATION
NW 27-23-3E
Ledwyn area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
C. Bonkowski
ORIGINAL OWNER
T. Bonkowski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

Typical of most Ukrainian barns built prior to the 1920s, this barn is characterized by log construction with dovetailed corners, and a steep gable roof. Many of these early barns were sheathed in later years, with horizontal siding on the exterior walls and metal sheeting on the roof.

90)
LOCATION
SW 27-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
J. Stelmach
ORIGINAL OWNER
W. Stelmach
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

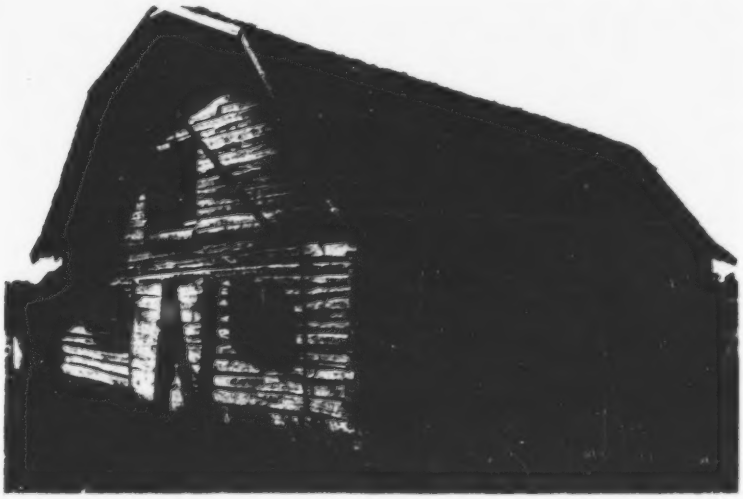
This expertly constructed barn is part of one of the best kept farmsteads in the planning district. Long straight logs were used for the construction of the walls. The front overhang is somewhat unusual for Ukrainian barns, although this feature is common in other kinds of Ukrainian farm buildings. The two ladders leaning against the south wall indicate that the overhang, which is open at the bottom, was used for access to the loft. The shed at the back, added later, was used for calving.

91)
LOCATION
NE 20-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Michael Owcnar
ORIGINAL OWNER
Roman Owchar
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1940

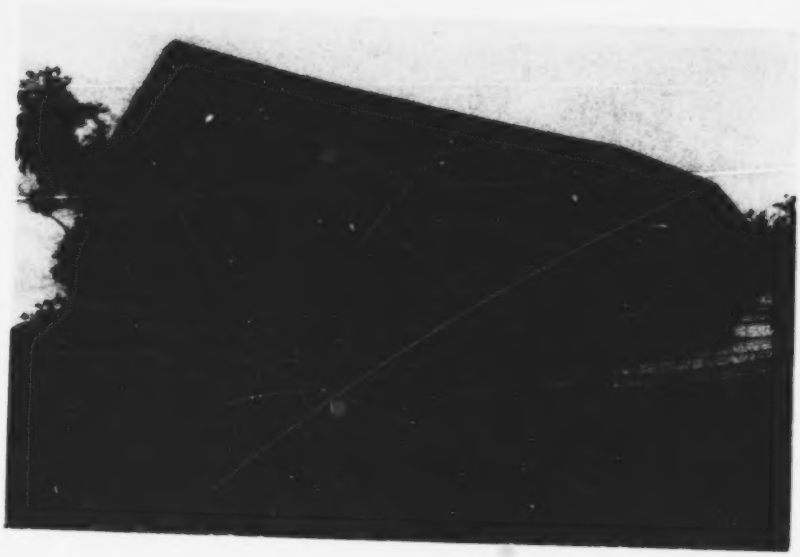


A later, but better built gambrel-roofed barn is located in the Shorncliffe district. Big long logs, excellent dovetail notching and the barn's location within a good farmstead set (the original barn appears in the right background) make this barn a notable structure. The whole site is of considerable interest.

92)
LOCATION
SE 3-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
E. Schmidt
ORIGINAL OWNER
P. Szezibak
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

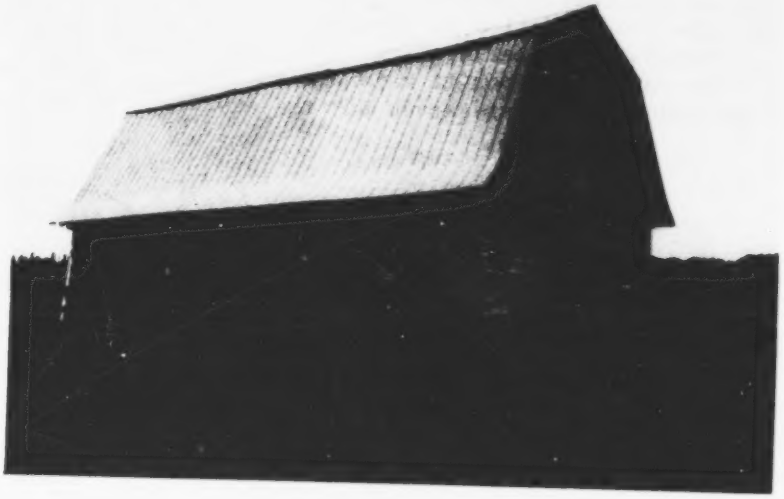


Beginning in the 1920s gambrel roofs began to appear on many of the barns being constructed by Ukrainians in the planning district. Gambrel roofs were easy to construct and had a greater storage capacity than the earlier gable shape. Like most log barns in the planning district, this example in the Camp Morton area is no longer used to house livestock.



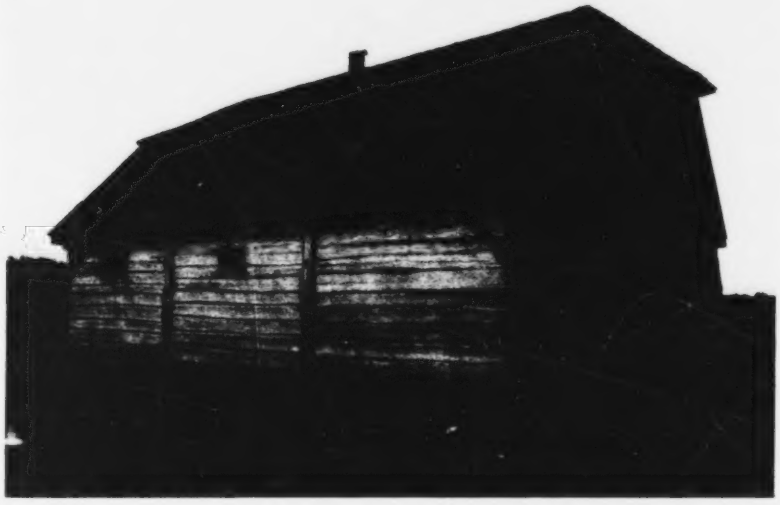
93)
LOCATION
NW 12-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
R. Zabrinsky
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

This barn is very similar to the above example. It is slightly larger, and also features a later rear shed roofed addition, commonly used as a calving pen. The large logs, many of which extend the full length of the structure, were expertly hewn and fitted at the corners.



94)
LOCATION
SE 28-22-1E
Framnes area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

Post and fill construction, like that exhibited on this building, was unusual in the Eastern Interlake. Indeed, this and the structure below are the only two post and fill barns in the planning district. Post and fill construction entailed the positioning of uprights onto a foundation log and the piling of notched logs into slots made by nailing two thin strips on each side of the post. This procedure enabled farmers to use shorter logs for the construction of these buildings. This particular barn is in good condition and is well-protected by the galvanized metal gambrel roof that replaced the earlier board and batten version.



95)
LOCATION
SW 4-22-1E
Framnes area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
A. Rostkowski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

The only other post and fill barn in the planning district, this building gives a better impression of how these structures originally looked. The 25 x 45 (10" x 18") square logs create the basic framework for the construction. Diagonal bracing at the corners provides additional support against wind pressure. The roof design is very interesting. The slight extension of the hip-roofed section past the gable end produces some exceptional detail work and also aids ventilation in the loft. This upper roof section is sheathed with shingles while the lower section is covered with board and batten. The barn is unfortunately deteriorating. The board and batten sections of the roof are rotten and permit rain and snow infiltration. The west side of the barn is well-preserved but the east side is badly rotted.

96)
LOCATION
NE 16-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1940

The mill-cut 200 x 200s (8" x 8"s) used in the construction of this barn create simple but tight lap joints and eliminate the need for chinking. The 20 x 20s (8" x 8"x) are likely held in place with pegs. Although the building has been abandoned it is in reasonably good condition.

97)
LOCATION
SW 33-22-3E
Geysir district
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Wayne Gislason
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1940

This large barn, like the one above, is also constructed with 200 x 200 (8" x 8") mill-cut timbers. However, as an added feature, the timbers are spaced with 40 x 200 (2" x 8") planking. The barn includes some other interesting elements. There is a hay sling in the loft, with its attendant large sliding doors and peaked roof extension, as well as two louvred cupolas on the roof.

98)
LOCATION
NE 11-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
John Kunz
ORIGINAL OWNER
John Kunz
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1940

The unprepared, unfaced stones used on this barn and shed addition give this building an unusual appearance. The loft of the barn follows more conventional building construction techniques. The steep gambrel roof is coupled with a hay sling, a large loft door and a peak extension. The building is in good condition.

99)
LOCATION
SE 12-22-3E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1945

Few concrete buildings were found in the planning district. This barn is one of only two concrete farm buildings identified. This particular building features a typical shingled gambrel roof and loft gable end. There is even the hint of a traditional Ukrainian pent extension. The building is in good condition.

100)
LOCATION
SE 9-24-2E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Richard Plett
ORIGINAL OWNER
Wasyl Kuzima
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

Ukrainian outbuildings exhibited traditional architectural features but because of their utilitarian purpose and the time constraints imposed by climatic conditions they were not usually constructed with exceptional workmanship or detailing. Rough hewn logs comprise the walls of this granary and although they are competently notched the corners still appear irregular. This building was chinked and coated with mud and plaster.

101)
LOCATION
NW 21-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Anton Owchar
CONSTRUCTION DATE
Unknown

This Ukrainian granary in the Shorncliffe district is similar to the one above in construction and craftsmanship. This building was probably hastily constructed but is still within the traditional Ukrainian character. Only slight alterations distinguish such buildings. This particular example incorporates a pent extension even though there is little likelihood that the building was ever plastered. While the previous example had an entrance on the transverse side of the building, this one is accessed through the gable end.

102)
LOCATION
SW 10-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Karlo Farski
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

One of three summer kitchens found in the planning district, this little structure is protected by a large overhang all around the building. In addition the building is plastered on the exterior with the aid of chicken wire purchase. While some of the plaster has fallen off, the walls and roof are in good condition.

103)
LOCATION
NW 25-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Dan Remedash
ORIGINAL OWNER
Samuel Demedash
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

The south wall of this old Galician structure has been indented to produce a long porch projection. While the logs of the main walls are fairly rough the dovetail notching is quite good. The interesting sculptural feature on the east gable end is a birdhouse.

104)
LOCATION
SW 27-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Unknown
PRESENT OWNER
Wasyl Stelmach
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1922

The construction of this Ukrainian chicken coop-pig pen is excellent. Large tight-fitting logs are expertly laid and dovetailed. The traditional steep Ukrainian roof slope is evident here. This roof is likely original. By the 1920s few thatched roofs were being constructed and the shape is probably the result of cultural preference. Although the building has settled past grade there are no signs of rot on the bottom logs and the whole structure is well preserved.

105)
LOCATION
SW 10-23-2E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
J. Bobbie
ORIGINAL OWNER
H. Klym
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

Traditional Ukrainian architecture favoured the gable roof either in thatch or shingles. However the settlers in the Eastern Interlake quickly adapted to new cultural influences and adopted the gambrel roof. Many of the standard log stables, like the one in the foreground, were later surmounted with the more voluminous gambrel roof profile seen on the barn in the background.

106)
LOCATION
NE 24-20-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
Unknown

The concrete walls of this old pig barn were once covered with a plaster coating, some of which remains in place. The building is showing some signs of wear, as some concrete is spalling and window and door frames are becoming loose, but its condition is fairly good.

107)
LOCATION
SW 30-20-3E
Berlo area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Frank Eires
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1920

This building in the Berlo area is one of the few remaining German buildings that used post and fill construction. The short squared logs are set between the vertical posts and are laid on top of the main foundation beam. The collapse of one of these foundation beams has resulted in structural deficiences including a slight swayback in the roof ridge.

108)
LOCATION
SW 23-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
John Huk
ORIGINAL OWNER
John Lemecha
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1910

The construction details on this little storage shed reveal exquisite workmanship. Perfect dovetail corner notches, foundation log joints and wall-roof connections are all handled with consumate skill. In addition, the state of the building is excellent. It is one of the three buildings located in the planning district that utilizes the heavy gable extension as a porch.

109)
LOCATION
SE 4-24-2E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Edward Barylski
ORIGINAL OWNER
Andrew Barylski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

This neat little building was likely a Ukrainian summer kitchen. This is evident from its construction, its size and its proximity to the house on the yard. The building exhibits neat jointing and plaster and whitewash inside and out. The traditional Ukrainian pent is included here, where it not only protected the plaster wall from rain, but also acted as a porch roof.

110)
LOCATION
SE 30-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
F. Kachanoski
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1918

The second of three summer kitchens found in the planning district, this building is well-constructed and carefully maintained. Notable is the traditional Ukrainian overhang, which extends about 1200 mm (4') beyond the entrance wall. There are no notches in those beams, so it is unlikely that there were ever any overhang supports.

111)
LOCATICN
NW 8-20-4E
Camp Morton Area
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
John Dan
ORIGINAL OWNER
John Dan
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1945-1946

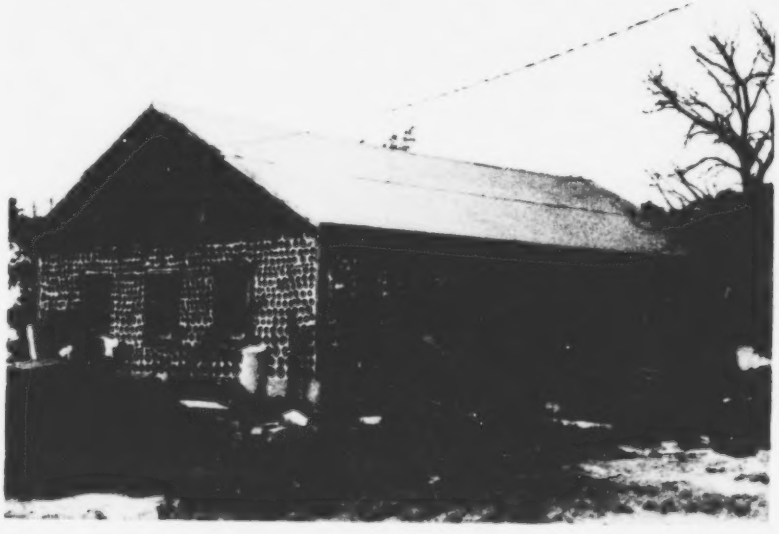
There were a number of stackwall buildings that were built during the 1930s and 1940s in the Camp Morton area. A variety of farm outbuildings remain and are very distinctive with their log and mortar patterns. Stackwall houses are less distinguishable because they are plastered on the exterior although the logs are visible inside. This particular stackwall house features a steep roof that gives the building a cottage appearance. The pitch of the main roof is reiterated by the little porch entrance. Typical of stackwall houses, the openings in the walls are splayed so that the windows and doors are inset into the walls.

112)
LOCATION
NE 10-20-3E
Camp Morton Area
PRESENT USE
Occupied
PRESENT OWNER
Ron Franz
ORIGINAL OWNER
Ron Franz
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1945

This stackwall house, like the one above is covered with a coating of stucco. It has a slightly offset large gable dormer that sits directly above the main entrance. Like other stackwall houses, the fenestration is characterized by splayed wall openings. The house is in fairly good condition and the stackwall construction poses only a few extra maintenance difficulties.

113)
LOCATION
NE 23-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
S. Schnerch
ORIGINAL OWNER
A. Schnerch
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1945

This stackwall house is similar in form and plan to the previous two examples and is similar in appearance to many of the frame homes constructed in the planning district during the 1940s.



114)
LOCATION
NE 22-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Workshop
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1940

Stackwall construction offered many farmers in the Camp Morton area of the planning district an opportunity to build cheap outbuildings for their farmyards. The first of these buildings was constructed in the 1930s and a number were subsequently built during the 1930s and 1940s. This particular building exhibits typical stackwall procedures. A high concrete foundation wall supports the plaster and log walls. Larger log sections are placed at the bottom of the walls while smaller logs comprise the upper layers. Barbed wire, used as levelling guides can be seen wrapped around the vertical posts. The new galvanized metal roof has ensured that this building remains in good condition.

115)
LOCATION
NE 11-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Workshop
PRESENT OWNER
John Kunz
ORIGINAL OWNER
John Kunz
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1945

This little building uses the stackwall procedure for the whole gable ends. Oddly, the builder of this structure used larger logs at the tops of walls. The building is in very good physical condition, and is still used as a workshop and garage.

116)
LOCATION
NE 11-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Machine shed
PRESENT OWNER
John Kunz
ORIGINAL OWNER
John Kunz
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1946

This machine shed is probably the largest remaining stackwall building in the planning district. It is in good condition and is still used for its original purpose. It is located on the same yard as the previous example.

117)
LOCATION
NE 11-20-3E
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
John Kunz
ORIGINAL OWNER
John Kunz
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1946

This former chicken coop is the third stackwall structure located on the Kunz farmyard. It is another of the larger stackwall buildings in the planning district. The building has been abandoned for a number of years due to construction difficulties. Because the stackwall was covered on the outside with plaster the log sections began to rot from water retention. This was a major problem for stackwall buildings, which explains why the construction method was used primarily for sheds. Mr. Kunz also constructed a stackwall pig-barn, but it deteriorated very rapidly and has since been demolished.

118)
LOCATION
NW 12-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Tony Franz
ORIGINAL OWNER
Tony Franz
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1944

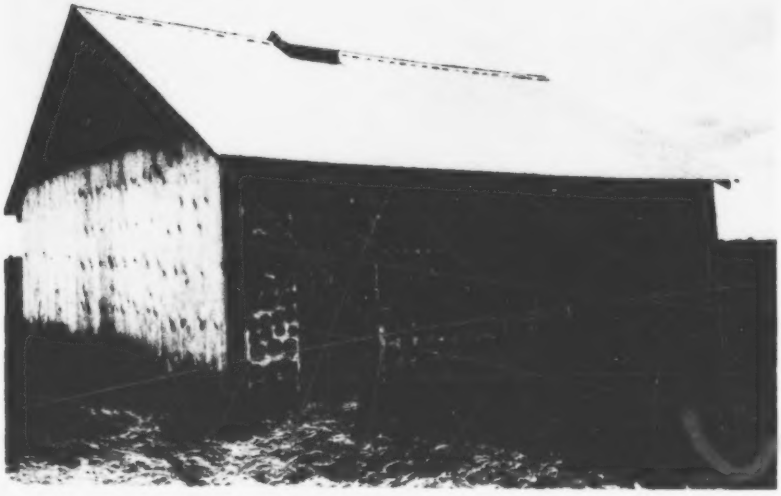
This small stackwall barn, one of only four in the district, has remained in relatively good condition due to the absence of a plaster coating on the walls. Interior moisture was able to pass through log sections preventing rot from setting in.

119)
LOCATION
SE 13-20-3E
PRESENT USE
Poultry coop
PRESENT OWNER
M. Kozoriz
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1945

As in the case of the Kunz chicken coop and pig-barn, the plaster finish on the exterior walls of this barn has promoted deterioration of the walls. The structure is currently used to house poultry. It is apparently to be demolished in the near future.

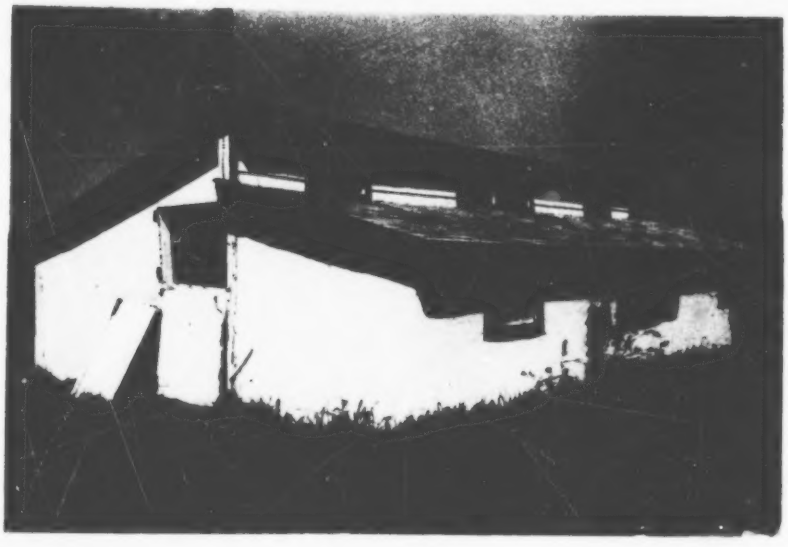
120)
LOCATION
NW 9-20-4E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Manitoba Parks Branch
ORIGINAL OWNER
Art Franz
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1944

Although a number of the log sections of this stackwall barn have worked loose and fallen out, it was still in relatively good condition before it was demolished in 1981.



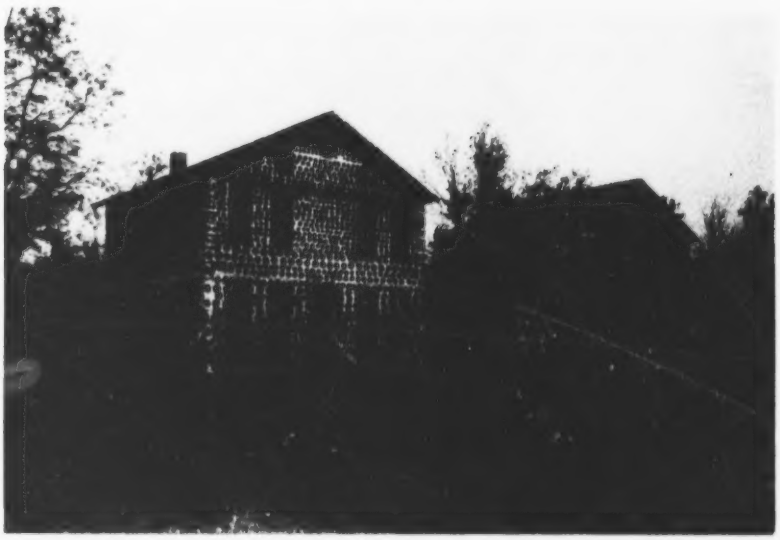
121)
LOCATION
SW 23-20-3E
Berlo district
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1945

This small stackwall building appears to originally have been constructed as a garage, but was recently converted for use as a granary. Like the other examples without a plaster finish on the walls, this building is in good physical condition.



122)
LOCATION
NE 36-19-3E
Dnister area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Dan Hutch
ORIGINAL OWNER
Dan Hutch
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1944

This structure is somewhat of an anomaly among the Camp Morton stackwall buildings. Both the interior and exterior walls were covered with plaster, and it was used to house poultry, yet it remains in perfect condition. It is possible that the amount of poultry housed in the structure was too small to generate high moisture levels in the interior, or else the ventilation provided by the upper series of windows prevented an interior moisture build-up.



123)
LOCATION
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Manitoba Parks Branch
ORIGINAL OWNER
Ukrainian Catholic camp
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1942

The Camp Morton Roman Catholic Park was established in 1921 by Monseigneur Morton as a childrens summer camp. During the early 1940s, a number of rental cottages were constructed on the property to raise funds for the operation of the camp. The majority of these were constructed using the stackwall method. When the camp was sold to the Provincial Government in 1972, seven of the stackwall structures remained, all of which were in deteriorated condition.

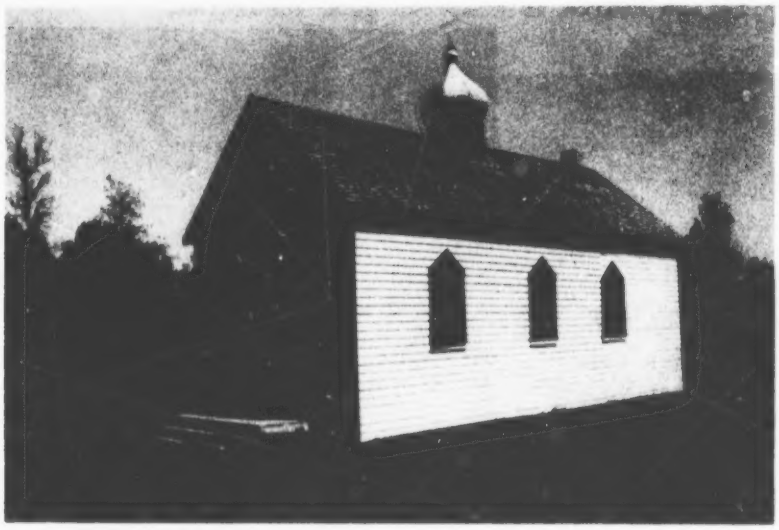
124)
LOCATION
Camp Morton
PRESENT USE
Unknown
PRESENT OWNER
Manitoba Parks Branch
ORIGINAL OWNER
Ukrainian Catholic camp
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1942

These three stackwall cottages on the grounds of the former Catholic summer camp are currently in the process of being stabilized and renovated by the Parks Branch.

125)
LOCATION
NE 27-18-3E
Foley area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
St. Michael's Greek Orthodox
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1902

St. Michael's Church is one of Manitoba's oldest surviving Ukrainian churches. The wood framed structure has changed little in the 80 years since its construction. Some alterations have been made: a small porch was added and the pointed windows were replaced by round-arched sash windows. The metal onion dome with its elaborate Greek Orthodox cross is unique in the area.

126)
LOCATION
SE 31-19-4E
Dnister area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Ukrainian Catholic Parish of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary
ORIGINAL OWNER
Ukrainian Catholic Parish of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1903-1905



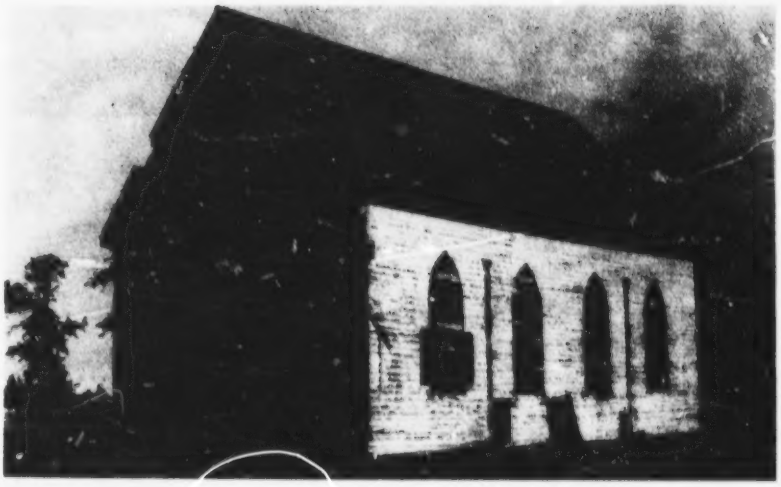
This small church originally served the former community of Dnister. Originally quite small, the rear portion of the church, including the third window, is a later addition. Also, the original conical dome has been replaced by a smaller onion dome. The windows are a simplified angular form of pointed windows. The original bell tower was skeletal, constructed from heavy timbers. The new bell tower has been shifted from the location of the original.

127)
LOCATION
Third Avenue
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Gimli Alliance
Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
Gimli Unitarian
Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1905

The Gimli Unitarian Church was built by Gimli residents who seceded from the Lutheran Synod in 1891 and formed the Iceland Unitarian Association in 1903. The tall building contains a choir loft and balcony. The pointed windows, gables and fretwork bargeboards are all elements of the Gothic Revival style. Throughout the years the building has served a number of community functions. Dances, political meetings, annual school concerts and wedding parties have all been accommodated in the church. Although vacated by 1974 the Gimli Unitarian Church is still in good condition.

128)
LOCATION
SE 28-22-4E
Hnausa area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Hnausa-Riverton
Lutheran Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
Hnausa Lutheran
Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1905

First known as the Breiduvik Church at Hnausa, this was the first church built in the north New Iceland area. It served an active congregation until amalgamation with the Lutherans at Riverton resulted in its closing. The building has been unused since then. The structure exhibits a variety of interesting architectural features. The typical tower-nave-apse arrangement that characterized much church building in the planning district is evident here. The transition between the two stages of the tower is created by a graceful curve. The gables along the side of the church are decorated with pinnacles and cresting.



129)
LOCATION
SW 29-23-4E
Riverton area
PRESENT USE
Hay storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Riverton
Lutheran Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1904-1907

The Riverton Lutheran Church was built amidst controversy over the cost of the church's construction. Lumber had been accumulating since 1898 for the anticipated church. Much volunteer labour was employed in the preparation and construction of the church. Stones and sand for the mortar were transported to the site and local men did the shingling. The main structure was constructed between 1904-1907 but the interior of the building was not completed until 1910. A new church structure was recently constructed; the original sold and is now used for hay storage.

130)
LOCATION
SE 13-20-3E
Camp Morton area
PRESENT USE
Abandoned
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
St. Anthony's
Roman Catholic
Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1905

Situated in a picturesque setting that was once part of an area known as Faxa, this rustic church was built around 1905 by Germans and Poles. Built partially of logs, the church is interestingly designed with the roof of the body of the church extending forward to form the roof of the lower stage of the tower. The shingled upper stage of the tower contrasts the siding of the walls.

131)
LOCATION
SE 16-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
St. Edward's
Catholic Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

The construction of this church, originally called the Rembrandt Chapel, was initiated by a group of Polish settlers. The building was first located eight miles west of Arnes, but was moved two miles closer to the village in 1928 and was later renamed the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception. In 1931 the church was blessed by Archbishop Sinnott and given its present title. The simple rectangular building is of frame construction and is graced with a well constructed cupola in the centre of the roof. The plain tall walls of the structure are relieved by the slightly pointed windows. A bell tower stands near the church.

132)
LOCATION
SE 10-23-2E
Arborg area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Ruthenian Greek
Catholic Parish
of Saint
Demetrius
ORIGINAL OWNER
Bjarmi Ukrainian
Catholic Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

The Bjarmi Ukrainian Catholic Church is a more complex frame church than is usual in the planning district. Instead of the typical hall plan, this church follows the shape of a cross with short arms. Above the crossing of the transept and nave is a cupola. Many of the otner details of this building are similar to other churches in the district.

133)
LOCATION
SE 28-23-3E
Ledwyn area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Ruthenian Greek Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Canada
ORIGINAL OWNER
St. Mary's Greek Orthodox Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

St. Mary's Greek Orthodox Church was built around the time of the first Ukrainian settlement in the Eastern Interlake. Its round-arched windows are actually formed with plywood insets in the rectangular window openings. The small onion dome with Greek Orthodox cross, paired windows above a double door and slightly curved eaves returns are all fairly simple details.

134)
LOCATION
SE 15-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Ukrainian Catholic All Saints Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

Although this small Ukrainian church has new aluminum siding, its form remains unaltered. The gable-roofed hall is flanked on the facade with twin hexagonal towers. Each tower is capped with an onion dome. Other fine details of the church are the radiating glazing bars in the upper portions of the round-headed windows.

135)
LOCATION
SW 12-24-2E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Ruthenian Greek
Catholic Parish
of Saint Pakrawa
ORIGINAL OWNER
Okno Greek
Orthodox Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

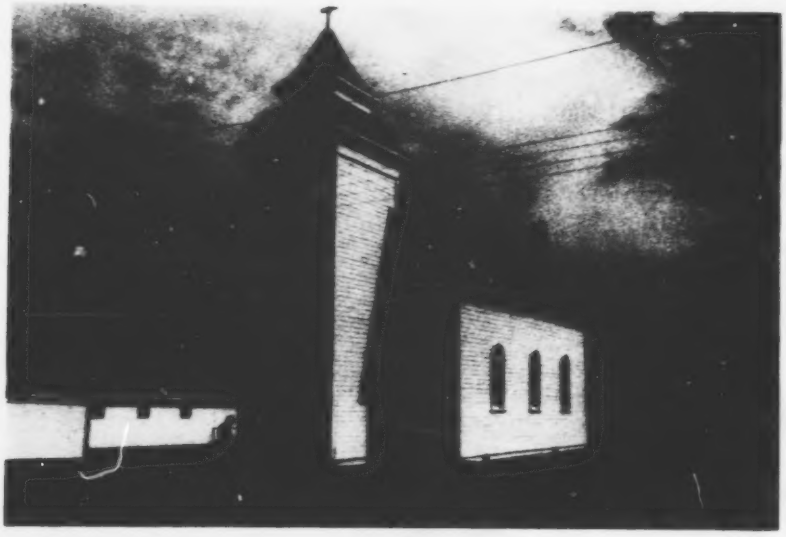
The Okno Greek Orthodox Church is a variation of the typical Catholic churches in the planning district. The simple hall plan terminates in a three-sided apse. Because of its shape the apse is roofed with more skill and complexity than is found in simpler constructions. The church is also enriched with the three facade banyas. The two lower, smaller domes on the flanking towers are dominated by the larger central dome above the entrance. All the domes are topped with wrought iron crosses.

136)
LOCATION
NE 16-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Roman Catholic
Archiepiscopal
Corporation of
Winnipeg
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1915

The Shorncliffe Roman Catholic Church was built in response to the requests of the local Catholic population. The extremely tall gable-roofed building houses a choir loft lit by a semi-circular window. The octagonal tower on the roof gives distinction to the simple building.

137)
LOCATION
NE 15-19-3E
Felsendorf area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
SS Cyril and Methodius Polish Catholic Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1921

This church is the third one built on this site. The original was burned to the ground in 1909. The second church was short-lived, being destroyed by fire in 1911. The formal arrangement of the present structure is dependent on the symbolism of the Holy Trinity. The tower, nave and apse form the three distinct massing elements of the structure. The tower itself, is divided into three distinct stages. The body of the church has three windows on each side and the curve of the apse is composed of three planes. The bell has been moved from the tower to a freestanding bell tower in the churchyard.



138)
LOCATION
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Arnes Lutheran Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

The Arnes Lutheran Church has just recently been placed on a new foundation. The most interesting feature of this wood frame building is its tall tower with interestingly shaped spires. The rest of the church is more plainly detailed with round-arched windows and door.

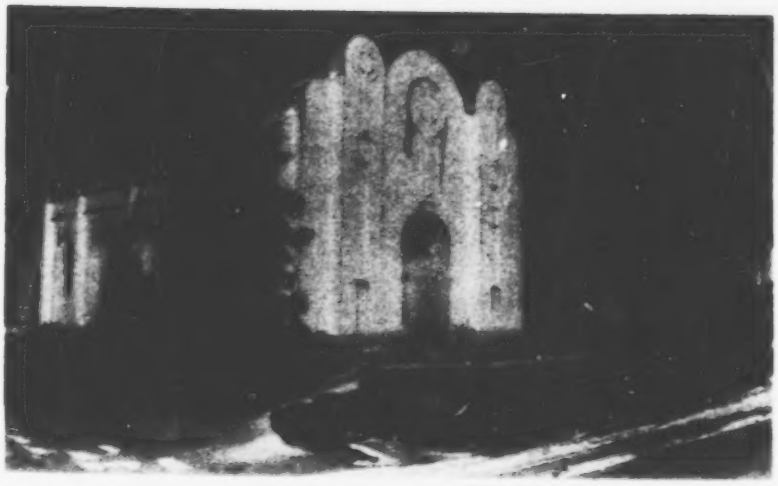
139)
LOCATION
NW 23-22-3E
Geysir area
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
Geysir Evangelical Lutheran Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
Geysir Evangelical Lutheran Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1928

The Geysir Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of the most distinctive churches in the planning district. Its massing and detailing enhance the straightforward form of the building. Unusual in the district is the corner entrance tower with a proliferation of intricate detailing. This includes the horseshoe-arched windows, the corbelling above and the crenelated base of the pyramid roof.

140)
LOCATION
Arborg
PRESENT USE
Occasional
PRESENT OWNER
St. Philip Neri Roman Catholic Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
St. Philip Neri Roman Catholic Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1931

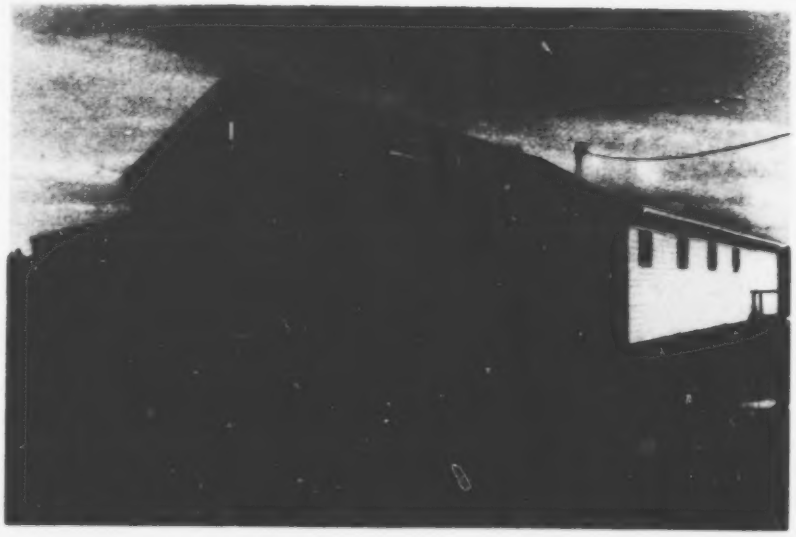
St. Philip Neri Roman Catholic Church is one of the larger churches in the Eastern Interlake. The steeple is divided into three sections: a tall vestibule, a belfry and an hexagonal spire topped by a cross. A skirt-roof separates the belfry from the vestibule. Especially attractive is the pointed window above the door.

141)
LOCATION
Camp Morton
PRESENT USE
Sunday services
PRESENT OWNER
St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church
ORIGINAL OWNER
St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1933

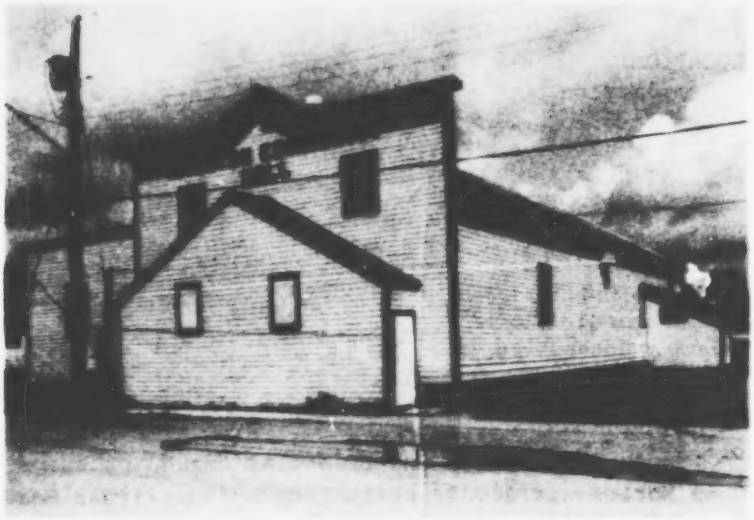


Camp Morton was developed in 1923 by Monseignor Morton as a summer camp for children. In that year Archbishop Sinnott established a church and rectory there. In 1926 the church was blessed and dedicated to St. Anthony. The church operated successfully for seven years, but was destroyed by fire on January 29, 1933. By September of 1933, with considerable speed, a new church, the current St. Benedict's, was ready for blessing. In 1935 a parish hall was built and in 1938 a bell tower was erected. The church was renovated in 1942 with an addition to the facade and a stucco covering.

142)
LOCATION
Arnes
PRESENT USE
Community hall
PRESENT OWNER
Arnes Community Club
ORIGINAL OWNER
Arnes Community Club
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1921



The Arnes Community Hall is very similar to the other halls constructed in the planning district during the 1920s. The original boom town facade has been removed, and two side additions constructed. The facility is still used by the residents of the Arnes area.



143)
LOCATION
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Community hall
PRESENT OWNER
Riverton
Community club
ORIGINAL OWNER
Riverton
Community club
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1923

The original Riverton Community Hall was constructed in 1915. The present larger structure was constructed in 1923 on the same site when the first was destroyed by fire. Typical of most early halls, it is a simple gable-roofed structure with a boom town front. Since its construction a kitchen-dining room and front porch have been added. The structure continues to be used by the community.

144)
LOCATION
NW 13-21-3E
Arnes area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
St. Peter & St. Paul Greek Catholic Parish Hall
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1930

This structure is one of only a few halls in the planning district to survive relatively intact. The two-tiered and pedimented boom town front is an ornate version of the typical treatment of church halls. The shed-roofed dining room portion is probably a later addition. Because of a declining population in the area, the structure was recently sold and is now used as a storage facility.

145)
LOCATION
SW 24-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Hall
PRESENT OWNER
United Farmers
Community Hall
ORIGINAL OWNER
United Farmers
Community Hall
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1935

This rural hall has received a number of additions and improvements since its construction during the early 1930s. These include twin shed roof additions along the sides of the structure, new siding and roofing on the main section, and the addition of a front porch. The interior has been recently renovated with new flooring and wall panelling.

146)
LOCATION
SE 23-19-3E
Felsendorf area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
E. Petrowski
ORIGINAL OWNER
Felsendorf
S.D. #1096
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

A standard one-room school was built at SW 22-19-3E when Felsendorf #1096 was established in 1901. When the original school was destroyed the present structure was built and served the rural area until 1964 when the school buildings were sold. The school district was formally dissolved in 1966.

147)
LOCATION
SW 3-19-3E
Feisendorf area
PRESENT USE
Occupied
residence
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Willow Creek
S.D. #1138
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1925

The Willow Creek School was one of the first schools built in the Eastern Interlake to serve a Ukrainian settlement. The first building, a log structure, was located at SW 4-19-3E. When that structure proved inadequate for the increasing population needs, this building was constructed. The plain structure was enhanced with a flared gable-roofed porch. The Willow Creek School was closed in 1967 when the school district became part of the Evergreen School District. The old school house was reclad with insulbrick and renovated for use as a house.

148)
LOCATION
Vidir area
PRESENT USE
Garage
PRESENT OWNER
E. Holm
ORIGINAL OWNER
Vidir S.D.
#1460
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1938

The original Vidir School, which was built in 1909 and was located at SW 30-23-2E, was replaced by this building in 1938. The frame structure has a number of typical one-room school features, and is well lit by the large south-facing windows. The building was used until 1966, when it was sold following consolidation of the Vidir School District with Arborg School District #2441. The entrance porch has been removed and is now used as a garage.

149)
LOCATION
NW 2-23-2E
Arborg area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Bjarmi S.D.
#1461
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1948

The Bjarmi School District was established in 1908. This area was originally an Icelandic settlement, but in later years was made up largely of Ukrainian settlers. The first school was erected three miles north of Arborg, but later was moved another mile north to NW 2-23-2E to better accommodate the students in that area. The original school was removed and the present structure was erected in 1948. The building currently stands vacant but is in good condition. It is one of only a few former school houses in the planning district which has survived intact since consolidation in 1971.

150)
LOCATION
NW 24-24-2E
Rosenburg area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Rosenburg
S.D. #1773
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1930

The former Rosenburg School served an area occupied by a large German population. The school district was established in 1914 and a building was constructed in 1917. The school house is characterized by a pyramidal roof and a small gable-roofed entrance vestibule. Since its construction the building has been reclad with insulbrick and reroofed with asphalt shingles. When the school was closed in 1967 the building was converted to house bees and farm machinery.

151)
LOCATION
NW 9-24-3E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Chicken coop
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Hayek S.D.
#1788
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1930

Although tne original function of this structure is known its origin is unclear. A school teacherage, the small 360 x 450 mm (12' x 18') frame structure was quickly and simply constructed. After the building was moved to its present location it was used as a chicken coop.

152)
LOCATION
NW 9-24-3E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Hayek S.D. #1788
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1930

Situated on the same yard as the above teachers cottage, this structure is the former Hayek School. It was built during the 1930s after the original school house burned down. The hip roof and large south-facing sash windows distinguish the building's educational function. Tne school was moved to its present location from SE 10-24-2E when the school district was dissolved in 1967.

153)
LOCATION
SE 10-24-2E
Okno area
PRESENT USE
Hall
PRESENT OWNER
Okno Community Centre
ORIGINAL OWNER
Okno S.D. #1789
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1930

The Okno School District was established in 1916 and, at the time, was located in a predominantly Ukrainian settlement. The original school house was destroyed by fire in 1930, and shortly afterwards the present structure was constructed. The school district was dissolved in 1967. The building was recently purchased by the Okno Community Club and renovated for use as a community hall. This is the only former school in the planning district put to such a use.

154)
LOCATION
SW 33-22-1E
Framnes area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
New Valley S.D. #2106
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1930

Slightly larger than the old Rosenburg School, the now-vacant New Valley School exhibits the same standard institutional forms. The entrance porch and the bank of south windows are the most obvious features. This structure has also been reclad with insulbrick siding. Since the school district's dissolution the building has only been used for storage.

155)
LOCATION
NW 1-24-3E
Shorncliffe area
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Tony Bunkowski
ORIGINAL OWNER
Progress School
#2115
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1939

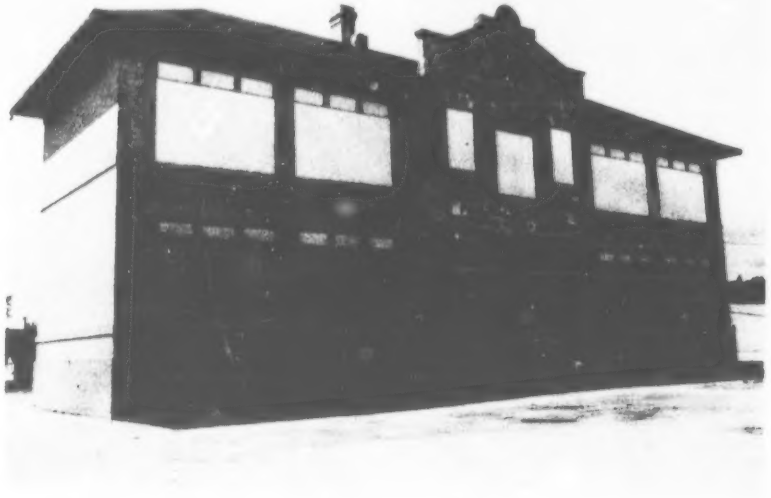
The Progress School District was established in 1924 and a one-room school house was built at tnat time. The building burned down, however, and the present school was constructed in 1939. This simple building features an unusual barrel entrance canopy on a standard one-room school building. When the Progress School District was dissolved in 1966 and amalgamated with Riverton School District #2443, the old school house was used as a storage facility. Machinery storage buildings were later added onto the back of the school.

156)
LOCATION
SE 24-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Lilac School
Division #2282
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1937

Located near the entrance to the old R.C.A.F. station near Gimli, the former Lilac School District was established on May 18, 1937 and dissolved on April 1, 1967 when it was consolidated with the Evergreen School District. Many typical institutional elements are present here including a hip roof, a bank of large windows and a covered porch entrance. The structure was moved a short distance from its original site after its closing.

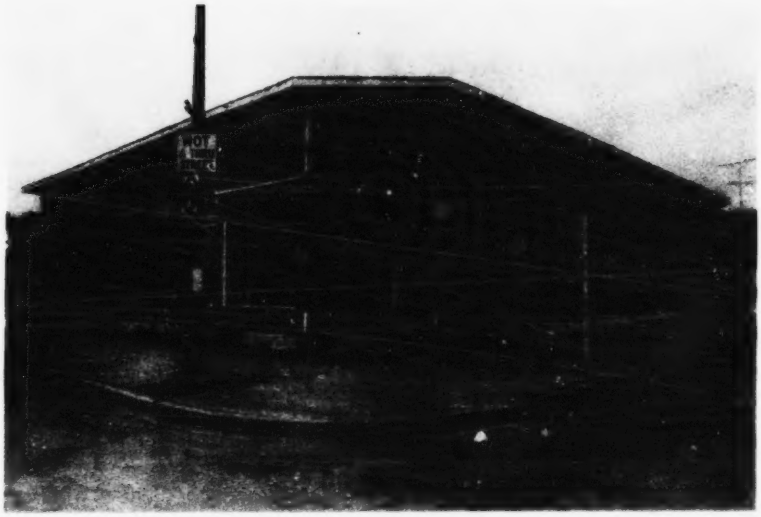
157)
LOCATION
SE 24-19-3E
Gimli area
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Lilac School
Division #2282
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1937

Small teachers' cottages were commonly found on the yards of many early rural schools. This one, still in excellent condition, is located on its original site next to the former Lilac School. Until very recently this structure was used as a summer home.



158)
LOCATION
Gimli
PRESENT USE
Storage
PRESENT OWNER
Evergreen
S.D. #22
ORIGINAL OWNER
Gimli Public
School
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1915

The first Gimli Public School was a two-room frame structure constructed in 1900. It was replaced in 1915 with a six-room brick structure, which was the largest and most modern school in the Interlake at the time. It was constructed at a cost of $20,000.00. Although it was wired for electricity, this was not available until 1930. Presently, the structure is unoccupied and is used for storage.



159)
LOCATION
1st Avenue and
Centre Street
Gimli
PRESENT USE
General store
PRESENT OWNER
Mr. Tergeson
ORIGINAL OWNER
H.P. Tergeson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1900

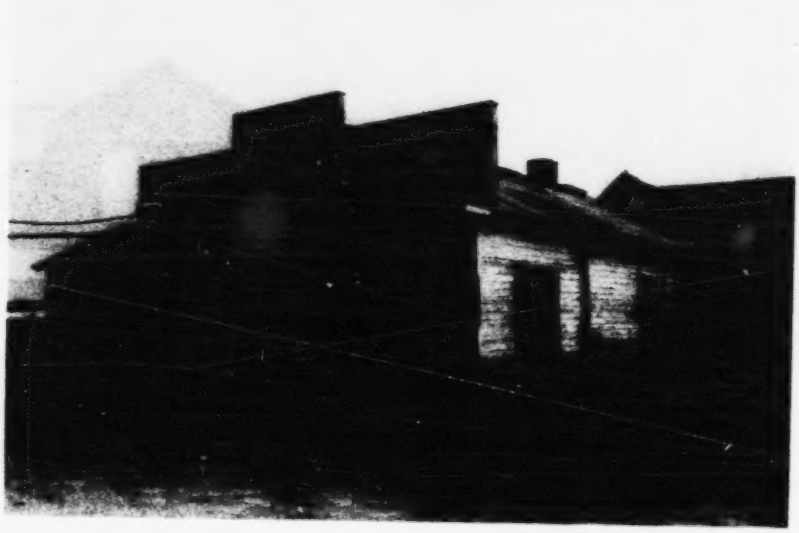
The H.P. Tergeson Store is probably the oldest existing commercial building in Gimli. In 1900 Hans Pieter Tergeson built the store, two storeys in height, with living quarters in the upper floor. In 1902 the family moved into a new house south of the store and the upper floor was alternatively used as a meeting hall and a school classroom. Sometime after 1920 the second storey was removed, a new entrance was built and an addition was constructed for an ice cream parlour. The latter subsequently became a drugstore.

160)
LOCATION
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
Unknown
ORIGINAL OWNER
Dr. S. Thompson
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1930

This little drug store was built and operated by one of Riverton's most noted citizens. Dr. Steinn Olafor Thompson settled in Riverton in 1922 and set up a medical practice there. For almost fifty years after his arrival he served the surrounding area with a dedication that earned him esteem and respect. This little building was used by Dr. Thompson as a medication dispensary. The simple gable-roofed structure was fronted with a boom town facade that was cut away at its entrance to create an overhang for the door.

161)
LOCATION
River Road W.
Arborg
PRESENT USE
Implement and parts dealership
PRESENT OWNER
Roman Drabik
ORIGINAL OWNER
William Grega
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1928

This interesting little store exhibits a sense of architectural detailing and proportioning not typical of the false-fronted commercial structures in the planning district. The structure was built for William Grega in 1928. In 1949 Roman Drabik bought the building and has used it since then as an implements and parts store. The false front is nicely proportioned and detailed. The central doorway with the two large display windows is framed on the sides by vertical strips of lumber.



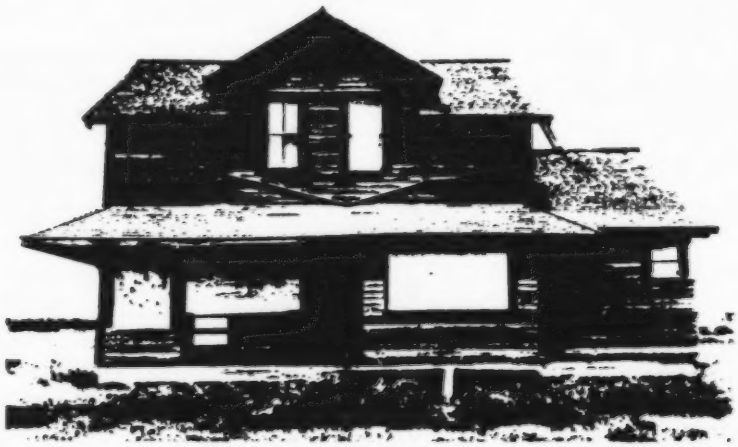
162)
LOCATION
Arborg
PRESENT USE
Creamery
PRESENT OWNER
North Star
Co-op
ORIGINAL OWNER
North Star
Co-op
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1907

The North Star Creamery is probably the oldest existing structure in Arborg. The first section of the building was built in 1907. It was built by a co-operative of local farmers who wished to use the building to make dairy products. First butter and later milk powder and dry butter were manufactured in it. The form of the building is characteristic of the majority of commercial structures in the Eastern Interlake. The gable-roofed main building is concealed by the typical rectangular false front.

163)
LOCATION
Arborg
PRESENT USE
Glass and auto sales
PRESENT OWNER
P. Thorvaldson
ORIGINAL OWNER
T. Tohason
CONSTRUCTION DATE
ca. 1930

This building was constructed originally as a motor service centre, but is currently divided in two, with Interlake Glass and an automobile repair shop sharing the premises. The main part of the building is roofed with a barrel vault, but the roof shape is concealed by an angular false front.

164)
LOCATION
Riverton
PRESENT USE
Vacant
PRESENT OWNER
S. Hurdal
ORIGINAL OWNER
Canadian Pacific Railroad
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1914



With the improvement of highway transportation after the Second World War, the importance of railroads in the planning district decreased. Of the various railroad structures built during the early years, depots, loading platforms, storage sheds, and water towers, only two depots remain (Riverton and Arborg). The Riverton Depot was recently sold to a local resident who had it removed from its trackside location to a nearby site where it is awaiting renovation as a residence.

165)
LOCATION
Arborg
PRESENT USE
Municipal
Library
PRESENT OWNER
R.M. of Bifrost
ORIGINAL OWNER
Canadian Pacific
Railway
CONSTRUCTION DATE
1910

When the Arborg Station Depot was closed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, it was purchased by the R.M. of Bifrost, renovated and now houses the Municipal Library.

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